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OLYMPIC PODIUM

World Marks Fall, Biondi Marks Time

As world records fell in swimming Wednesday, Matt Biondi glided home in the 100-meter butterfly, and Anthony Nesby (right) hit the wall one-hundredth of a second quicker to win Suriname's first gold medal in any Olympics. The records fell to Tamas Darnyi of Hungary in the men's 400-meter individual medley, to Silke Hörner of East Germany in the women's 200-meter breaststroke and to the U.S. 200-meter freestyle relay team, anchored by Biondi.

But Here's Another Lifting Story

Three more world records were set in weight lifting, this time by the Bulgarian Angel Guenchev. He was filling in for an injured teammate in the 67.5-kilogram division; afterward, he did a backflip on the platform.

A Soviet Gym Title

Elena Shushunova, scoring three perfect 10s, led the Soviet Union to the gold medal in women's team gymnastics. But a controversial penalty cost the United States the bronze medal. The silver medal went to Romania, and the East Germans won the bronze.

Day of Atonement, Day of Defiance

Because of Yom Kippur, the holiest day on the Jewish calendar, which for the first time coincided with the Olympics, all Israeli athletes abstained from food and competition, with boxer Yehuda Ben-Haim forfeiting his match because Olympic officials would not change the schedule. All Israeli athletes, that is, except for a gymnast, who received special permission, and two brothers, yachtsmen Dan and Ran Torten, who defied the ban. Israeli delegation officials were deciding whether to punish them.

Maybe NBC Will Do Better on the Reruns

NBC, which hoped to use the Olympics as a ratings springboard, instead is taking a plunge. The first four prime-time telecasts in the United States averaged a 16.3 rating, far below ABC's 23.6 rating at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, and even 21 percent below what NBC had projected. A rating point equals 886,000 households.

But They Say the Young Spring Back Faster

"I'm only going all out because this is the Olympics," said Denise Parker, a U.S. archer. "But I'm sure going to take time off after." Parker is 14 years old. **ITT Olympic report, Pages 15, 16 and 18.**



At Olympics, the Value of Gold Is 12,000 Rubles

MOSCOW — Like glorified Siberian steelworkers laboring under the weight of their predetermined quotas, the Soviet athletes in Seoul have their own "medal plans" to fulfill.

An Olympic gold medal can be worth, to a Soviet champion, 12,000 rubles (about \$20,000) in bonuses — an amount an average citizen would take at least five years to earn. A silver medal pays 6,000 rubles and a bronze 4,000.

athletic "contracts" for a gold and only comes home with a bronze, too bad. Chances are there will be no bonus at all — 2,000 rubles if he is lucky.

These Olympian figures were published here for the first time in the most recent issue of Arguments and Facts, a weekly publication of the Communist Party.

"I suppose you could say it's all just a part of glasnost," said Dimitri Grantsyev, who wrote the article.

Anatoli Pogrebnoi, the head of the economic department of the Soviet state sports committee, Goskomsport, agreed.

"Yes," he said, "the time for letting out these little secrets has come."

According to Sergei Petrov, Mr. Pogrebnoi's deputy at Goskomsport, the sum of the bonuses for the 1988 Summer Olympic Games for Soviet athletes, coaches and trainers will be around 2 million rubles.

Coaches and trainers also contract for bonuses, with full-time coaches eligible for a payment equal to the athletes with whom they work. "The rest will be awarded bonuses on a basis coefficient with their labor participation," V. Kovolya of Goskomsport said.

The caveats attached to the bonus plans,

as described by Mr. Kovolya, seem as if they had been copied straight from the lexicon of Moscow's thorniest central planning manuals.

"It should be kept in mind that bonuses will be paid only if the athletes, coaches and trainers behave according to the norms of Soviet citizens traveling abroad, and only if they do not violate their labor discipline." And so on.

While the bonuses for Olympic medals are astronomical for a country where the general secretary of the Communist Party,

See MEDALS, Page 2

Bush Lead Narrow As Debate Nears

By David S. Broder and Richard Morin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush goes into Sunday's televised debate barely a step ahead of Michael S. Dukakis, with voters expressing a significant lack of enthusiasm for both presidential nominees, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey of 1,508 likely voters, completed Monday, showed Vice President Bush, the Republican candidate, favored by 50 percent, compared with 46 percent for his Democratic rival, Governor Dukakis. The survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Mr. Bush has gained ground significantly since before the Republican nominating convention in August on a variety of economic, defense and foreign policy issues, where he has benefited from an improved public perception of President Ronald Reagan's record.

Mr. Bush's overall 4-point lead in the latest poll compares to an 8-point advantage he held coming out of the convention last month. Mr. Dukakis had double-digit leads earlier in the summer, following his nomination in July, and had a 3-point lead in last week's Post-ABC poll.

The volatility of those scores and the results of other polls are continuing evidence of the fickleness of the support expressed by the voters. In this week's poll, clearly a quarter of Mr. Dukakis's supporters and almost a third of Mr. Bush's

backers said they could change their minds before Election Day.

On the basic pocketbook question of which candidate would be better for the voter's financial future, Mr. Bush has moved from 2 points back in July to a 12-point lead now.

But the same voters now rate Mr. Dukakis ahead of Mr. Bush in being experienced enough for the

presidency, and the Massachusetts governor runs at least even with the vice president on a number of other leadership issues.

He also benefits to some degree from a 4-to-1 majority saying his vice-presidential choice, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, is better qualified to take over the White House than Mr. Bush's running mate, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana.

However, the voters show little enthusiasm for or commitment to either candidate, a clear signal that major shifts are possible as decision time nears. Both candidates carry high disapproval ratings of about 40 percent negative, and two-fifths of each man's supporters characterize their allegiance as weak.

Mr. Bush is better known, but not better liked. Two-thirds of the voters say they have enough information to judge whether he would be a good president. But his favorable-unfavorable rating, a weak 50

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Soviets Order A Curfew

Emergency Act In Azerbaijan Follows Rioting

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union imposed a curfew Wednesday and has stationed troops in Nagorno-Karabakh, a region that has been the source of prolonged dispute and occasional violence between Azerbaijanis and Armenians.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said a "state of emergency" had been declared in Nagorno-Karabakh, but in a corrected English-language version later changed the translation to "special status."

Tass said that the situation in the region had "deteriorated" since Sunday, when a knife and gun battle between Armenians and Azerbaijanis outside the regional capital, Stepanakert, reportedly left a person dead and 24 wounded.

The agency said that despite measures being taken to prevent incidents, "cases of arson against private homes and cars as well as other illegal activities" took place Tuesday night.

Tass also said that "shots were fired in some places," though there were no injuries, and that factories, public transportation and schools were "not working" in Stepanakert. Sources in the area said workers in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, which is 75 percent Armenian, were on a labor strike.

The official news agency Tass said that the Kremlin's envoy, Arkadi Volsky, had announced the new measures in a television and radio address.

Mr. Volsky was charged in July with the task of restoring order to the southern Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan after five months of ethnic unrest.

"Attempts were made to insult the dignity of Interior Ministry troops and police attempting to keep the peace," he said.

Sources in the region said that there were many army troops in the streets of Stepanakert and other cities in the Transcaucasus, including Yerevan.

Tass said that the "special status" applied to Stepanakert and to the Agdam region, which has been the scene of frequent fighting between the two ethnic groups.

"All necessary measures are being taken to ensure calm and guarantee the safety of the population," said the Tass report, which was read on the evening broadcast news program Vremya.

In Yerevan, the Armenian capital where residents have been protesting since February to have Nagorno-Karabakh put under Armenian administration, hundreds of thousands of people congregated in the city squares and parks, demanding that the regional and national government satisfy their demands, according to sources reached by telephone there.

The tension in the region, which sources say has now reached a new peak, has been one of the Soviet leadership's most persistent problems since the protests began last February. Rioting in the Azerbai-

See SOVIET, Page 2

Arms Treaty Will Wait For Next U.S. President

By Don Oberdorfer and R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has abandoned hopes for completing a landmark treaty that would sharply reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear arsenals, a senior State Department official has acknowledged on the eve of meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Rozanne L. Ridgway, an assistant secretary of state, said she was certain that a strategic arms reduction treaty could not be completed this year. The meetings will be the 28th, and possibly last, round of full-scale talks on U.S.-Soviet issues between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and his Soviet counterpart.

Mr. Shevardnadze is scheduled to arrive in Washington for the Thursday and Friday meetings without the senior Soviet officials who usually participate when breakthroughs are in prospect.

Mrs. Ridgway said that gains were anticipated in some limited aspects of strategic arms and nuclear testing.

However, other sources said no new U.S. positions had been devised on the most difficult issues standing in the way of the 50-percent cuts to strategic ballistic-missile warheads that President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, have proclaimed as their highest priority.

Those issues include the counting and verification of sea-launched cruise missiles and limitations on the development and deployment of space weapons.

The chances of reaching an agreement under Mr. Reagan "have pretty well evaporated," a senior U.S. arms-control official said. The objective, he added, is "to see how much you can nail down" before Mr. Reagan's successor takes office Jan. 20.

Mrs. Ridgway said that arms control and human rights would probably be the most important topics for the two days of discussions, but that regional conflicts in the Third World and bilateral issues would also be discussed.

Progress on human rights is being stressed because improvement in that area is a U.S. precondition for the start of new East-West negotiations on reducing land armies in Europe.

Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to visit Mr. Reagan at the White House.

See ARMS, Page 2

South African Interests Bid for U.K. Gold Giant

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — An investment arm of the South African mining concerns Anglo American and De Beers made a hostile £2 billion (\$3.4 billion) takeover bid for Consolidated Gold Fields on Wednesday, a deal that would link the world's two largest gold-producing companies and encourage further realignment in the industry.

Consolidated Gold Fields PLC quickly rejected the £13.06 cash-and-stock offer for the 71 percent of its shares not already owned by Minerals & Resources Ltd. of Luxembourg, known as Minorco. The bid values Consolidated Gold at £2.9 billion, a record offer for a British company.

In a terse response to the bid by Minorco, which is 60 percent owned by Anglo American Corp. and its affiliated De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., Consolidated Gold said the offer "has no financial justification and is devoid of commercial logic."

Rudolph Agnew, chairman of the target company, said, "Minorco will be forced to begin dismembering Gold Fields both to help finance the bid and in recognition of the regulatory and commercial problems associated with South African control." Agence France-Presse reported.

Anglo American is the largest gold producer in the world, followed by Consolidated Gold, whose holdings include significant

South African interests and half of Newmont Mining Corp., which owns the largest U.S. gold mine.

"It is very controversial," said one mining analyst at a London investment firm, who did not want to be identified. "It would mean that Anglo American would control the gold industry."

Minorco said if its bid were to succeed, it would try to sell the South African interests, which account for about one-fifth of Consolidated Gold's sales. Minorco plans to sell Consolidated Gold's 38 percent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa to Rambrandt Group Ltd., a South African industrial conglomerate that bought 10 percent of the unit from the British company last year. Minorco added that it would review the Newmont holding before deciding what to do with it.

Sixty percent of the world's gold is mined in South Africa. The acquisition would raise South African control to about 70 percent of the non-Communist world's production, analysts said.

"There may be a problem with local governments and shareholders' resentment to South African control," Rob Davies, a mining analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton Securities told the Associated Press.

The early-morning bid stunned the London Stock Exchange, sending Consolidated Gold's stock price soaring by as much as 40 percent at one point, to £15.05, and lifting stocks of other companies that

See GOLD, Page 11

In New Voting, Soviet 'Ins' Are Out

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet Communists participating in the first wave of local party elections conducted under more democratic voting procedures have been sweeping their old leaders out of office at an unusually high rate, according to party officials.

Klosk

Wind Hits Jet; Passenger Dies

RIO DE JANEIRO (Combined Dispatches) — One person died and seven were injured Wednesday when a violent gust of turbulence shook a Pan Am Boeing 747 on its way from New York to Rio, having sleeping passengers from their seats, airport officials said. A Pan Am official said an American man, 64, had died of heart failure.

Vertical winds gusting at 80 kph (50 mph) struck the plane over Suriname, about 3,400 kilometers northwest of Rio. The accident occurred when most of the 117 passengers were asleep with their seat belts unfastened. (AP, AP)

General News

Swiss authorities refused to remove an accused far rightist from a key legal post. Page 6.

Science

The role of hysterectomies is alarming to women's groups in the United States. Page 7.

Business/Finance

U.S. consumer prices rose a moderate 0.4 percent to August. Page 9.

Down Close

The Dollar in New York
DM 1.8745
Pound 1.6745
Yen 134.275
FF 6.387

Pretrial Detentions by Police Under Fire in Japan

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Chisako Tezuka was arrested last year on suspicion of fraudulently obtaining a loan.

She says she was taken to a police station, stripped naked, subjected twice to a genital search and forced to urinate while male police officers watched.

She was questioned for 20 days in sessions in which she was handcuffed and roped around the waist, she said. She was never indicted, and the police discovered she had paid back the loan two months before.

The police acknowledge that the questioning and genital search took place, although they dispute some of the details of

Miss Tezuka's account and deny that what happened constituted mistreatment.

Miss Tezuka is one of about 100,000 people a year held for pretrial detention in Japan's police cells.

Since 1908, Japanese law has authorized such detention to relieve prison overcrowding, but a new bill that would continue the practice is drawing fire from human rights groups in Japan and abroad. These critics see detention as an undemocratic remnant of prewar Japan that permits human rights abuses.

A group of Japanese lawyers and scholars has filed a protest with the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, which criticized the practice in a meeting in July at Geneva.

The Japan Bar Association has spoken out against the bill. And the prospect that a bill prolonging the detention system could be passed in this parliamentary session drove Miss Tezuka to discuss her experiences publicly.

"Japanese people do not know what is going on," Miss Tezuka said. "The Japanese press has covered very little about this, even though it is a very serious issue for Japan, whether it will abandon human rights."

The controversy comes at a difficult time for the Japanese police. A few widely publicized cases of police corruption have shaken public confidence, prompting the police to convene public meetings to discuss how to improve their image.

Critics charge that the police rely too much on confessions and not enough on investigative skills, so that more complex crimes, such as a noted candy-poisoning extortion case, have remained unsolved.

Especially troubling to human rights groups are charges of police abuse of power like the ones raised by Miss Tezuka's case. The detention system compounds these problems, the critics say, because the police, shielded by secrecy, can control every aspect of a suspect's living conditions to extract confessions.

Japanese lawyers are not allowed to be present while their clients are being questioned.

Japanese law allows arrested suspects to See JAPAN, Page 2



AFTER THE BANGLADESH FLOOD — Children lining up at a relief camp north of Dhaka as the floods in Bangladesh receded. More than 1,300 people have died and millions are homeless.

SS

Mr. Bush even stally kept date.

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Red Army Faction Claims Bonn Attack

By Robert McCartney *Washington Post Service*
BONN — The West German urban guerrilla group Red Army Faction said Wednesday that it was responsible for an unsuccessful ambush of a senior Finance Ministry official here on Tuesday.
The Red Army Faction sent news organizations a six-page letter that linked the attack to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in West Berlin.

The letter accused the finance state secretary, Hans Tietmeyer, who was the target of the failed attack, of contributing to "genocide and mass misery in the Third World" through his work with the IMF and World Bank.
Federal investigators said that they believed that the letter was genuine, in part because a trace revealed that the shotgun used in the attack had been stolen by the Red Army Faction in 1984.
The shotgun and an ammunition magazine for a submachine gun were found near the site of Tuesday's attack.

The claim confirmed earlier indications that the Red Army Faction hoped to disrupt the IMF-World Bank meetings. Other leftist-oriented groups also have vowed to disrupt the proceedings, which are to be attended by more than 10,000 officials from 151 countries.
Thousands of police patrolled streets in West Berlin in a massive security operation to protect those attending the conference. Preliminary talks began Thursday, while the official annual meeting lasts from Sept. 27 to 29.
Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann told the cabinet that Mr. Tietmeyer's assailants probably had hoped to kidnap him, Bonn officials said.
The shotgun blasts fired at Mr. Tietmeyer's car Tuesday morning hit the lower part of the vehicle and punctured a tire. That led to speculation that the attackers had hoped to bring the car to a halt in order to grab its occupant.

The Federal Criminal Police Office in Wiesbaden, adopting a more cautious approach than Mr. Zimmermann, said only that it could not rule out that a kidnapping had been planned. One or more vehicles may have been stationed near the attack site, in the Bonn suburb of Bad Godesberg, to whisk away Mr. Tietmeyer, the office said.
Neither Mr. Tietmeyer nor his chauffeur was injured in the attack, which the two escaped by speeding away.
The federal police office announced that it was hunting for seven persons, who previously have been identified as members of the Red Army Faction, in connection with Tuesday's attack.
Police also were looking for three vehicles — a black Mercedes, a brownish-yellow car and a motorcycle — which were suspected of having been used by the assailants.

The last attack by the Red Army Faction occurred in October, 1986, when a gunman in Bonn murdered a Foreign Ministry official, Gerold von Braunmühl. That shooting came just three months after a Red Army Faction bomb had killed a Siemens AG executive, Karl Heinz Beckurts.
It was unclear why the group had staged no attacks for 23 months. The authorities have said that arrests had weakened but not destroyed the organization, which now is believed to have a core group of between 15 and 20 active guerrillas.
Three months ago, security sources in Bonn reported that there were signs that the Red Army Faction was planning a new wave of attacks. The faction's underground newspaper announced "a new phase of terrorist armed struggle," and suggested that it would be cooperating with other Western European leftist extremist groups, the sources said.

Critics Chide Thatcher for Attack on EC
By Reginald Dale *International Herald Tribune*
PARIS — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ran into a storm of criticism Wednesday, both inside and outside Britain, for her blunt attack on moves to forge a closer political union in the European Community.
In Britain, opposition parties said that her tough reassertion of British national sovereignty, made in a speech in Bruges, Belgium, on Tuesday, would damage British interests as the community struggled to achieve its goal of a single market after 1992.
European officials accused Mrs. Thatcher of pandering to old-fashioned, insular attitudes for domestic political motives, and suggested that the other member countries might have to consider moving ahead with economic and political integration without Britain if necessary.
Undeterred by the criticism, Mrs. Thatcher returned to the attack during a visit to Luxembourg on Wednesday, declaring that "a centralized European government would be a nightmare."
Mrs. Thatcher's aides said that she rejected further transfers of political power to community institutions, was intended to force her European partners to think more deeply about moves toward closer integration expounded by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Executive Commission.

Mr. Delors stayed out of the controversy on Wednesday, simply saying of Mrs. Thatcher, "what unites us is more important than what divides us." Another commission official, however, said that Mrs. Thatcher's remarks would "not change the commission's plans."
Community officials pointed out that there were a number of areas, notably that of indirect taxation, in which those member states, which wished to could move ahead in a pragmatic fashion without waiting for Britain.
They acknowledged, however, that the creation of a genuine Community-wide economic and monetary union would be impossible without British participation.
Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister, said that he was disappointed by Mrs. Thatcher's speech but added that she could perhaps be persuaded to change her mind, as she had in the past over the desirability of the single market, which she now supports.
Like many other commentators, Mr. Tindemans compared Mrs. Thatcher's views with those of De Gaulle, whose assertion of French national sovereignty stalled the community's development in the 1960s and helped to block British membership until 1973.
In Britain, the opposition Labor Party urged Mrs. Thatcher to "remember that she is not the Empress of Europe."
"She is dealing in Europe with equals, other heads of government, who do not want to be lectured," it said.
George Foulkes, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, said, "The prime minister must learn to hold her tongue and not treat Europeans as her own inimitable brand of foghorn diplomacy because it is these tactics which backfire on Britain."
Officials of the Strasbourg-based European Parliament said that Mrs. Thatcher had put up false targets in order to knock them down for the benefit of "anti-European" domestic opinion.
Spanish officials said that Mrs. Thatcher also had strong disagreement with her views in Madrid, where she is due to meet leading representatives of the Spanish government on Thursday and Friday, completing her four-day European tour.
They said that Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, totally disagrees with Mrs. Thatcher that national and community interests need conflict. Mrs. Thatcher is due to hold wide-ranging discussions on the community's future during her visit to Spain, the first-ever official visit to the country by a British prime minister.



A fire fighter aiding one of nine persons wounded Wednesday in the bombing of a Johannesburg bus station at rush hour. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast.

Mrs. Mandela Assails U.S.

Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — The black activist Winnie Mandela criticized U.S. diplomats Wednesday as being insufficiently committed to publicizing the cause of three South African political detainees who have been camped in the U.S. consulate offices here after escaping from custody.
Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, said after meeting with the three black activists that "some pressure by the American government would do a great deal to focus attention on the situation." The three escaped custody Sept. 13. They have sought political asylum after being detained without trial for at least 14 months under South Africa's national state of emergency.
Barry Walkley, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, responded to Mrs. Mandela's comments that the United States was "concerned with their well-being" but that "establishing a media forum is incompatible with either this concept of temporary refuge or the functioning of a diplomatic mission." He denied that the men had been restricted from issuing political statements.
The South African government has since said the three were due to be released anyway. The three are Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid coalition; Mohammed Valli Moosa, its acting general secretary; and Vusumzi Philip Khanyile, chairman of the banned National Education Crisis Committee.

SOVIET: Curfew Is Imposed in Nagorno-Karabakh

(Continued from Page 1)
jani city of Sumgait then left 32 dead.
Diplomats here say that Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, may soon have to declare martial law in the region to prevent further violence.
Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, rejected Armenia's demands in July for reunification with Nagorno-Karabakh, electing instead to leave the borders alone but increase spending on schools and mass media in the enclave. Since then Mr. Gorbachev is said to have lost nearly all his popular support in Armenia.
Although Mr. Gorbachev himself has yet to comment publicly on the most recent developments in the Transcaucasus, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said Wednesday in Copenhagen, where he was visiting, that the Kremlin's actions were intended "to prevent a repeat of the tragedy" at Sumgait.
"We cannot rule out that we will take security measures to stem these problems," he said.
Mr. Shevardnadze said that contrary to information provided to journalists in Moscow by official and unofficial sources in the Transcaucasus, no deaths resulted from the violence Sunday outside Stepanakert.
"Some unpleasant events happened, some complications between the ethnic groups," he told reporters. "There were some wounded but no one died."
The Foreign Ministry has reimposed a ban on foreign journalists in Armenia.
Mr. Volzky said in his radio and television address, which was broadcast in the area, "The Communist Party and government applied a series of important measures aimed at developing the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region and at the swift solution of all the different problems here. But apparently a certain group was not satisfied."

ARMS: Treaty Will Wait

(Continued from Page 1)
House on Friday at the conclusion of the talks.
He is also expected to see the Republican presidential nominee, Vice President George Bush, at the vice president's request. A spokesman for the Democratic nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, said the candidate had not requested a meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze.
Both presidential candidates have pledged to continue the strategic-arms talks with the Soviets.
The Soviet foreign minister will then travel to New York for conferences at the United Nations. Officials said Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz might meet again before Jan. 20, but probably not in the context of a full-scale set of negotiations.
On arms control, the administration will press its long-standing demand that a Soviet radar installation near Krasnoyarsk, in central Siberia, be dismantled on grounds that it violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Mr. Gorbachev proposed last week to turn it into an international center for tracking objects in outer space, but U.S. officials have termed the proposal unacceptable.
Mrs. Ridgway and others also said progress was expected on resolving disputes over limits on air-launched cruise missiles and mobile, land-based ballistic missiles.
The U.S. officials said they would press a previous demand that U.S. strategic bombers be counted as carrying only 10 cruise missiles each, even though the bombers are capable of carrying more than 20 missiles. Although the Soviets have previously rejected this approach, several U.S. officials said they hoped to entice the Soviets to accept it by offering to understand the actual cruise-missile carrying capability of Soviet bombers.
A deal along these lines would give military forces on both sides relief from the steep reduction in nuclear weapons accepted by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit meeting in 1986.
U.S. officials also said they might be willing to compromise on whether air-launched cruise missiles with a range of less than 930 miles (1,500 kilometers) should be included in the strategic-arms accord. The U.S. Air Force has resisted this to protect future deployment of a new tactical air-to-surface missile and a new short-range attack missile said to have a possible range of 500 miles.
The officials said they might accept a Soviet proposal to limit missiles with a range of more than 650 miles, if it is offered.

MEDALS: Gold Valued in Rubles

(Continued from Page 1)
Mikhail S. Gorbachev is said to earn a salary of between \$1,500 and \$2,000 per month. The figures did not overwhelm Mr. Gratsyev.
"After four years of working and living for this one enterprise, 12,000 rubles is not a lot of money for such an achievement, is it?" he said in an interview Wednesday.
"Anyway it's not a lot next to American athletes."
Fifteen percent of the bonuses are paid in hard currency, far more valuable than the ruble, which is not convertible on the international market.
A recent article called "Bank Notes and Emotions" in the daily newspaper Sovetskiy Sport said that if the country did have an equivalent to Western athlete millions, they were the bitter rivals of the chessboard: Anatoli Karpov and the world champion Garry Kasparov.
In Wednesday's issue of Moscow News, Mr. Petrov also gave figures for what it cost the Soviet Union to field an Olympic team. To send the delegation to Seoul, he said, cost 7 million rubles.
The main expenses were the cost of renting a team plane and from Seoul, the rent on the steamship to carry the cargo to South Korea and serve as team headquarters, and team uniforms.
Officials at Goskomsport said the ministry was self-financing, making most of its money from the sale of Sovetskiy Sport (which has a circulation in the millions) and the street sale of tickets for a low-priced gambling game called Sports Lotto.
Glasnost in sports has also meant that the Soviet public has been able to read about American Olympians, like Carl Lewis, who have been able to convert their own medals into gigantic endorsement contracts.
"In this country, there are some comfortable athletes, it's true," said an editor at Sovetskiy Sport. "But there aren't any millionaires walking around. Someone like Sergei Bubka isn't wanting for anything, but he's not rich. Not rich the way you mean it." He was referring to the world-record holding pole-vaulter.
While Goskomsport officials and sportswriters in Moscow say the Olympic bonus system does not contradict the charter of the International Olympic Committee and is even used in the West, they acknowledge that the issue of money and sports has become confusing.
"Amateur and professional," Mr. Gratsyev said. "Who is to say what the difference is anymore? The line separating them is getting more vague all the time."
— DAVID REMNICK

POLL: The Bush Lead Narrows

(Continued from Page 1)
to 41 percent going into the two conventions, is essentially unchanged at 49 percent to 40 percent now.
Mr. Dukakis has picked up many scars from the Republican attack and perhaps from his own performance. His 59 percent to 23 percent favorable score in the early July poll has slipped and is now 42 percent to 36 percent. But 3 out of 4 voters, Democrats as well as Republicans, say they need to know more about Mr. Dukakis before they can make a final judgment on his bid for the presidency.
For him, clearly, a good or bad performance before Sunday's massive television audience could shift millions of votes.
The situation is strikingly different from that four years ago before the first debate between Mr. Reagan and Walter F. Mondale, then the Democratic candidate. A similar poll then showed Mr. Reagan with an 18-point lead and enjoying a favorable rating of 60 percent to 38 percent, compared with Mr. Mondale's 41-to-49 percent unfavorable rating.
Where Mr. Mondale never overcame Mr. Reagan's huge advantage as a man perceived to be a strong leader, even by those who disagreed with the president on issues, Mr. Dukakis is rated Mr. Bush's equal in that regard and in almost all other personal qualities, including honesty, empathy and ability to get things done.
The poll indicates that more voters now think Mr. Dukakis has the "right kind of experience" for the presidency than Mr. Bush, the man who for years has asserted his own unparalleled experience in appointive federal offices.
However, the number of voters saying Mr. Dukakis's views are "too liberal" for them has jumped from 19 percent last spring to 28 percent now. By contrast, the number viewing Mr. Bush as "too conservative" has declined to 22 percent from 28.
Compared to last spring, the percentage saying Mr. Bush's views are "just about right" for them has increased to 39 percent from 34, while the number feeling the same degree about Mr. Dukakis has declined to 31 percent from 41.

U.S. Studies Inconclusive Signals on Hostages

By Lou Cannon *Washington Post Service*
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is exploring "inconclusive signals" that some of the nine American hostages now held captive in Lebanon will soon be freed, a knowledgeable U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said Tuesday.
But the administration is approaching the issue gingerly because of its sensitivity and because past reports of prospective hostage releases have not proved accurate.
The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, commenting on a story in The Wall Street Journal about "fresh hopes" that some of the hostages may be released before the end of the year, said he knew of no change in the situation.
Mr. Fitzwater said, "We're always hopeful and we're always working, but we've also had those hopes dashed so often that we're reluctant to read anything into those events."
The events to which he referred include the recent release of a West German hostage, apparent political changes in Iran and a message last week from one of three Iranian-backed terrorist groups thought to be holding U.S. hostages. The group released a photograph of two hostages, Alan Stein and Jesse Turner, and issued a statement hinting that they might be freed if the United States supported Palestinian autonomy.
Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan planned to raise the hostage issue next week when he meets with a number of the region's foreign ministers during a two-day visit to the United Nations.
But an official who participated in a planning meeting that Secretary of State George F. Shultz conducted for the trip said the issue would be brought up only "peripherally."

WORLD BRIEFS

Gemayel Meets Assad on Presidency

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon flew to Damascus Wednesday for talks with President Hafez Assad of Syria on the deadlocked efforts to elect a new Lebanese leader, officials reported.
Mr. Gemayel's unannounced visit, on the eve of a scheduled session by Lebanon's parliament to elect his successor, appeared to be a last-ditch effort to defuse a constitutional crisis that threatens to rekindle Lebanon's 13-year-old civil war.
It came as Lebanon's main Christian militia, the rightist Lebanese Forces, declared support for Raymond Edeé, a veteran politician, in the presidential race. Mr. Edeé's major rivals are the former Lebanese president, Suleiman Franjeh, and a member of parliament, Mikhael Deher.

French Broadcast Journalists Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — Journalists at the major public television channel, Antenne-2, went on strike Wednesday over the high salary of an anchorwoman and low editorial budgets, and the strike later spread to another publicly owned TV station and a radio station.
A union spokesman said journalists at FR3 and Radio France had voted to join the strike, which was prompted by the hiring of an anchorwoman, Christine Ockrent, by Antenne 2 at 120,000 francs (\$20,000 dollars) a month.

Blacks Fight With Police in Louisiana

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana (AP) — Hundreds of blacks looted or burned four stores early Wednesday and held off officers with rocks and bottles for several hours after a black man was fatally shot in a park, the police said. Two white women were arrested after the shooting, which took place in an area described by the police as an area with drug problems.
During the rock throwing a seven-block area was cordoned off. The police chief, Charles Gruber, said the crowd could have been as large as 1,000 people at the height of the disturbance, but most estimates put the figure at between 300 and 500 during most of the evening.
Three people were arrested on charges ranging from resisting arrest to inciting to riot. About 200 officers were called in. Mr. Gruber said, including reinforcements of state troopers, sheriff's deputies and police officers from nearby Bossier City. They pulled back during the melee and did not fire their weapons, he said.

U.S. Halts Mexico Rescue Operation

LAREDO, Texas (NYT) — The U.S. Coast Guard halted rescue missions into areas of northern Mexico devastated by floods, two days after responding to requests for aid from dozens of isolated towns.
The Mexican government said Monday that the 100 members of the coast guard involved in the effort to evacuate people stranded by flooding caused by the hurricane last week, were no longer needed, coast guard officials said. The operations were ended Tuesday.
Officials at the American Red Cross in Washington said the agency would take weeks to determine how many Mexicans were stranded with little food, water or shelter. The number is believed to be several thousand.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Soviet Far East Tours Planned Soon

MOSCOW (APF) — Intourist, the state travel agency, soon will offer package tours including the Soviet Far East and connecting with Tokyo, North Korea and China, the Tass press agency said on Tuesday. The initiative is part of a new effort by the Soviet Union to open up previously closed areas of the country to attract foreign investment.
Tass said the Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk, near the Chinese border, would become a transit center for Japanese tourists traveling to North Korea who previously went via China. No date was given for the start of the tours.

U.S. Airline Deregulation Criticized

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a report that provides new ammunition for critics of airline deregulation, a congressional study said Tuesday that the merger of Trans World Airlines and Ozark Air Lines not only increased air fares but reduced both the number of competing airlines and the number of cities served.
Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri, the senior Republican on the Commerce Committee, which handles airlines issues, called for lawmakers to consider some form of regulation of airline fares.
The study, by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, found that fares for TWA at its St. Louis hub increased more than twice the national average after the company's merger with Ozark gave it dominant control of airport traffic.
Denmark urged the Soviet Union Tuesday to join the European interrail system, which offers cut-price transcontinental train tickets to young people, so that West European and Soviet youth could mix more easily.
(Reuters)

Lauris Norstad Is Dead; NATO Chief 1956-63

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — General Lauris Norstad, 81, a military strategist who helped direct the World War II bombing campaign against Japan and was supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from 1956 to 1963, died of heart ailments Sept. 12 in a hospital at Tucson.
In the last year of the war, General Norstad had direct responsibility for planning the aerial assault that forced Japan to surrender. This included the firebombing of Tokyo and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
In 1947 he played a key role in drafting the legislation that reorganized the armed forces, and he was largely responsible for gaining the air force equal status with the army and navy in that reorganization.
His years at NATO came during a delicate period of East-West relations that was punctuated by the 1961 Berlin crisis and the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. At the same time, the new prosperity, military capability and political confidence of America's allies transformed NATO into an alliance of more equal powers than it had been in the earlier postwar years.
This required a NATO commander with a sophisticated understanding of European politics and a deft diplomatic hand as well as the military skill to direct the defense of Western Europe along a 4,000-mile front with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc nations.
After retiring from the air force in 1963, General Norstad served as president, chief executive officer and chairman of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. He retired from Owens-Corning in 1972.

JAPAN: Detentions Under Fire

(Continued from Page 1)
be held in police cells rather than regular jails, usually for a limit of 23 days.
Those arrested must be brought within three days to a judge, who will then authorize return to the police station for further questioning for 10 more days. The judge may grant an additional 10-day extension, and in certain serious crimes, one more extension of 3 days.
Critics of detention argue that the police use this time, and the power detention gives them, to build their case against a suspect.
"In principle, arresting a person should be the final step after collecting evidence," said Toshihiko Murai, a professor of criminal law at Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo. "In the United States, when the police arrest a person, there is usually enough proof to indict him. But in Japan, the arrest is the start of the investigation."
Since 1945, 40 people have filed suit to overturn verdicts against them on the ground that they were forced to confess crimes they did not commit, according to the Japan Bar Association.
Those detained and later acquitted have recounted experiences ranging from uncomfortable and humiliating to abusive. Miss Igarashi has collected 30 accounts of mistreatment of suspects while under questioning from 1980 to 1987 and submitted them to the UN Human Rights Committee.

Unusual Twists Mark The Presidential Race In High-Risk California

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In California, where the television advertisement has dominated politics for decades, both parties believe the presidential campaign is so close that they are investing heavily in the sort of door-to-door campaigning that is as out of step with this state's image as the silent movie. That is just one of the unusual things going on this year in the most populous state, whose 47 electoral votes are very likely to elect the next president. The state campaign of Governor Michael S. Dukakis often acts as if it was independent of the national effort — which is referred to, a trifle impatiently, as "Boston."

Democratic state campaign will have its own poll takers and make some of its own television commercials.

In the meantime, the California campaign of Vice President George Bush has the luxury not only of making its own television commercials but also of watching while at least one independent group airs pro-Bush television commercials of its own.

The California contest is important for reasons other than the electoral votes at stake, not the least of which is that each campaign is drawing the other into risking so many resources here.

Neither campaign has determined how much money it will spend, a matter that will be determined, in part, by how well they are doing in California in October.

The risks are profound and can be likened to a game of roulette.

In any group of smaller states with a total of 47 electoral votes — such as the combination of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Montana and Kansas — the two campaigns spend money knowing that they might win some states and lose others; it is like spreading money over several numbers on a roulette table.

In California, the winner will take all, the equivalent in roulette of putting all of the money on one number. For the losing side, every dollar and day spent in California will be lost.

The race is at a virtual dead heat, with Mr. Dukakis enjoying perhaps a slight edge. The latest survey by the Field Poll, conducted Sept. 6 to 12, showed Mr. Dukakis with a statistically insignificant lead of 46 percent to 45 percent.

Other recent polls have shown Mr. Dukakis with a lead of two to four percentage points. For all the importance ascribed to California, both campaigns acknowledge they were slow to start here.

The Dukakis campaign decided to close down its California office after the June 7 primary, his California manager, Tony Podesta, said, because of federal limits on campaign spending before the convention and because the campaign wanted to devote its resources elsewhere.

"This is a big place to start from Ground Zero on Aug. 1," Mr. Podesta said.

The Dukakis campaign also experienced an unusual amount of tension as Boston and Los Angeles



AMONG FRIENDS — Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, greeting supporters in Oklahoma City. Campaigning there and in Texas, he pledged to aid the energy industry.

'Boys on Bus' Get Rear Seats

For Journalists With Bush and Dukakis, Little Access

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When George Bush arrived at Newark airport, dozens of reporters, television crews and photographers were waiting behind metal police barricades that the vice president's aides had ordered stationed about 50 yards away.

"Come over here," journalists bellowed at the Republican presidential candidate, trying to get him to answer impromptu questions. Mr. Bush cupped his ear as if making an effort to hear them, in a manner made familiar by his mentor, President Ronald Reagan, and disappeared instead into his limousine.

In the last two weeks, journalists covering Mr. Bush have become increasingly concerned about their limited access to him. The Democratic nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, who had been more accessible during that period, is now beginning to mimic Mr. Bush's methods for dealing with the media.

The reason? Candidates want to present their own version of the issues; reporters often ask challenging questions that can upstage the candidates' media events on the

evening news. As campaign strategists of every stripe have begun saying to journalists in recent days: "We don't want to step on our message."

Ed Turner, executive vice president of Cable News Network, said: "I think they have them so insulated because they think this race is so close that they are afraid of making a national mistake."

When reporters complained about the sudden decline this week in press conferences by Mr. Dukakis he told reporters on his campaign plane Tuesday: "This is one campaign that is very strong on issues and challenges, so you've got to make sure that's the message, not the response to what somebody said at 10 in the morning."

Mr. Dukakis, who has often made himself available for on-the-spot questioning, as he did Tuesday, has no formal press conferences scheduled this week. Mr. Bush has had only one press conference in the past two weeks.

"Apparently there is no cost for ducking the press conference and no reward for doing it," said Michael McCurry, press secretary for the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Senator Lloyd Bentsen.

Mr. McCurry complained that

the media were praising Mr. Bush for his campaign strategy even though reporters are usually kept far away from the candidate.

"My sense is that the Bush people are doing exactly what they should be doing," said Ed Rollins, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign. Mr. Rollins said that "once Republicans get into the fall campaign mode, we get into a message cycle," sticking to a limited number of themes and repeating each one "over and over and over."

Journalists who cover politics bridle at any suggestion that their job is simply to transmit campaign speeches like a conveyor belt from the campaign trail to the reader or viewer. They say their job is to give some idea of what kind of presidents the candidates would be, which means looking beyond the portrait presented by the campaign.

Some news organizations already have begun reporting Mr. Bush's variation on the strategy that many analysts believe was refined into its current form by Richard Nixon. The candidate sticks to the line of the day, speaks to friendly audiences, confines interviews to local reporters who often ask less challenging questions and keeps the national press at bay.

Candidates Differ on How To Stand Tall

New York Times Service
BOSTON — Bulletin from the Debate Front

First there was the dispute over which reporters will interrogate the presidential candidates on Sunday night in their first televised debate. Still unresolved.

Now comes the latest crisis: the lectern.

Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate, normally uses a lectern 52 inches (133 centimeters) high, but agreed to lower his standards with a 46-inch high lectern. The Dukakis forces are demanding one 44 inches high.

Complicating the issue is what type of lectern each candidate will grip. A senior aide to Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the Democratic standard-bearer, said Mr. Bush wants his "custom-made" lectern. "He wants to hide behind the podium," the aide commented.

"The Bush camp said this was nonsense.

"We want a podium where the vice president will not have to stoop over," insisted an aide to Mr. Bush, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall. His rival approaches 5 feet 8 inches.

struggled for control. Some California supporters of Mr. Dukakis said that before the recent shake-up in the administration of the campaign, they had difficulty getting "Boston" to make clear decisions.

The Bush campaign has had other problems.

William Lacy, a senior consultant for Mr. Bush in California, said that because of strained finances and the lack of a contest for the nomination, Mr. Bush had little going on in the state until the summer. Mr. Lacy acknowledged that as a result some of President Ronald Reagan's longtime California supporters had not yet been drawn into the campaign.

"The campaign was never geared up," he said. "There wasn't as effective an outreach as you might have liked."

Mr. Bush seems to have solved one problem, that of winning the support of the conservative Republican base such places as Orange County. That has helped him eliminate what was once a large Dukakis lead in California.

The Field Poll showed Mr. Bush's share of the Republican vote rising from a low 66 percent in July to a more healthy 83 percent in mid-September. Mr. Dukakis was

backed by 22 percent of the Republicans polled in July, which has dropped to 10 percent. The rest were undecided.

Now the battle is for the very large swing vote, estimated by Mr. Podesta to be as high as 40 percent of the whole electorate. Many of these voters live in suburban areas that were built up over the last decade.

"This election," Mr. Podesta said, "will be decided in neighborhoods that didn't exist when Ronald Reagan was first elected president."

Such neighborhoods grew because they offered land and housing that families with average incomes could afford, an increasingly scarce item in a state where property values have skyrocketed. The drawback is that they are usually located miles from their owners' workplaces.

Mervin Field, the director of the Field Poll, said the single most important fact to know about a voter is how far he or she commutes to work.

"Any voter who commutes more than an hour to work one way is probably someone who wants change," he said.

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Wright Reveals CIA Role in Nicaragua

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jim Wright, the speaker of the House, said that the Central Intelligence Agency had deliberately provoked opposition activities in Nicaragua in hopes of prompting an overreaction by the Nicaraguan government.

"We have received clear testimony from CIA people that they had deliberately done things to provoke an overreaction on the part of the government in Nicaragua," Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat, said Tuesday in response to a question at his daily news briefing.

Mr. Wright's comments mark the first time that a government official has publicly acknowledged

such activity and explicitly stated that the CIA has reported it to Congress.

The Reagan administration has been supporting covert operations against the Sandinistas since 1981.

The effort was divided between providing aid to the insurgency being waged by the contras and funneling assistance to Nicaragua's internal opposition.

The Sandinistas have also repeatedly asserted that the CIA has tried to destabilize the government by fomenting opposition, and they have based much of their internal policy on resisting the covert operations.

The congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair gathered evidence that Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, used money raised from the Iran arms sales to supplement the CIA program for supporting anti-Sandinista politicians.

The information was deleted from documents released by the committee because the administration insisted it remain classified.

What was unusual in the development Tuesday was that Mr. Wright seemed to be publicly confirming information given to Congress on a confidential basis. He did not indicate the source of his information or the forum in which it was presented.

Under current laws governing American intelligence activities abroad, the president is required to issue a special order known as a

"finding" to permit various types of covert operations.

The law requires the congressional intelligence committees to be briefed on such findings, and in certain circumstances the information can also be made available to lawmakers who do not serve on those committees.

As speaker of the House, Mr. Wright would be entitled to a briefing on CIA activities in Nicaragua.

An administration official said Tuesday that Mr. Wright's charges could be damaging in Nicaragua because they would "run all of the opposition with the same brush."

The official insisted that many opponents of the Sandinistas inside Nicaragua had no relationship with American intelligence.

A State Department official asserted that Mr. Wright was giving the Sandinistas "the ammunition they need" to continue holding 39 prisoners arrested July 10 at an anti-government demonstration in Nandaima, south of Managua.

The official said Mr. Wright was putting the prisoners under suspicion by suggesting that they might have been organized or assisted by the CIA.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Fateful Days in Lebanon

The United States has just picked a presidential candidate. It happens to be the presidency of Lebanon. This was a bruising exercise, and the uncertain results may yet fall apart, leaving Lebanon ripe for a possibly terminal descent into all-out civil war and partition. It was just such an evaluation of the ultimate stakes that helped persuade American diplomats to take the risk of politically re-engaging in Lebanon, a country whose name had become a metaphor for Reagan administration frustration and folly.

A Dispensable UN Rite

For most of this decade, Arab members of the United Nations have made a September ritual of asking the General Assembly to expel Israel. And every year, an increasing UN majority disposes of the proposal and hews to the charter's principle of universality. Last year, 80 countries opposed the Arab move, 39 voted aye and 10 abstained.

Free Speech for Visitors

A year ago Congress passed stopgap legislation to ensure that no alien could be kept out or thrown out of the United States "because of any past, current or expected beliefs, statements or associations which, if engaged in by a United States citizen in the United States, would be protected under the Constitution of the United States."

Other Comment

About Thatcher on Europe

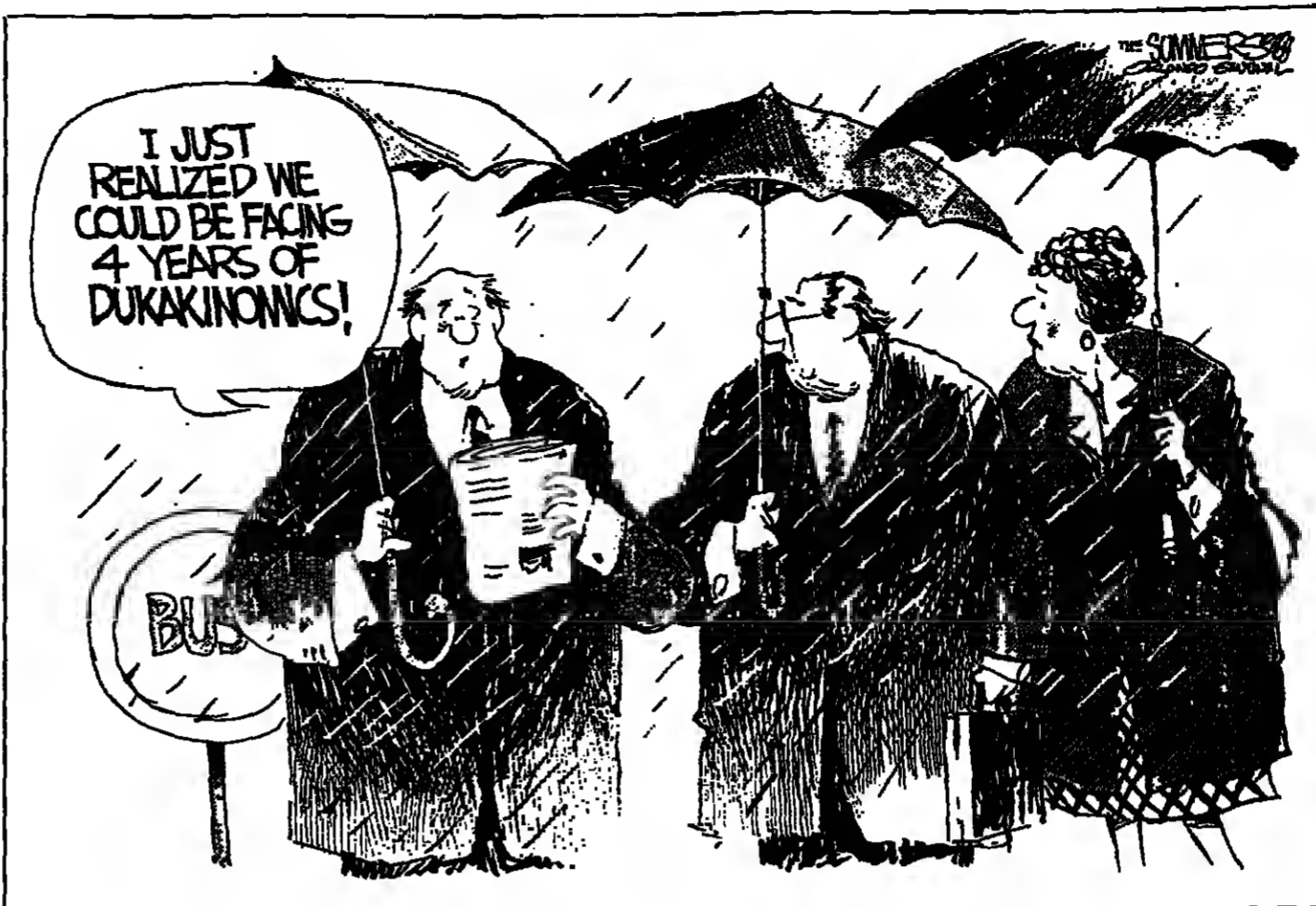
For all her travels abroad and pretensions to international statesmanship, Mrs. Thatcher remains at heart a Little Englander. The concept of a united Europe is alien to her. All the emphases of her speech [on Tuesday] in Bruges were negative. If the 12 member states are to cooperate, give and take is required. Mrs. Thatcher seems ready to take, but not to give.

There are good grounds for arguing that the anti-federalist position outlined by Mrs. Thatcher has three great advantages. First, it is to Britain's interest; second, it is much less unwelcome to most of our Community partners than a superficial reading of their reactions might suggest; third, far from weakening the Tory party, it could provide the basis for renewed political triumphs in the 1990s.

It is a speech of profound significance. Our prime minister, by her political longevity, is already the world's senior statesperson. She set out, in her third term, deliberately to stamp her mark on international relations. Bruges [on Tuesday] is the first major tour of that exercise. It shows, alas,

his imposition without due consultation of offended Christians across the board. No one is more acutely aware of the limited options allowed to Lebanon, however, than the Lebanese. Syria's preference for Mr. Daher, who lives in a northern Christian enclave controlled by its army, ensured his approval by the Muslim majority. The Christians now have to choose between accepting a candidate served up by Syria and taking the risk that the presidency—the key national institution and a rampart of Christian power—will go under. A Christian consensus is essential not just to fill the post but to ensure that the occupant can move beyond chair-warming to a fresh attempt at Lebanon's much needed political reforms.

De Gaulle: Americans, Too, Should Reassess Him



De Gaulle: Americans, Too, Should Reassess Him

PARIS — Larris Norstad was one of those rare Americans who listened to Charles de Gaulle, and to whom the Frenchman returned the compliment. The death on Sept. 12 of the retired American general, at age 81 in Tucson, Arizona, comes as the French have embarked on one of their periodic reassessments of General de Gaulle. Both events should spur Americans to engage in a similar exercise of reflection.

By Jim Hoagland
Today the United States supports the maintaining and significant expansion of France's force de frappe. The Reagan administration exercises considerable diplomatic energy to thwart efforts by Mikhail Gorbachev to ensure the French nuclear arsenal—along with that of the British—in the superpower arms control negotiations. American strategic planners concede now that the uncertainty the Soviets face in having to deal with an autonomous nuclear force under French control gives the West a significant edge in the event of war.

Haitian Kleptocrats and Their Jackals, as Usual

NEW YORK — When I lived in Haiti during the mid-'50s, Paul Magloire, a jolly and corrupt politician, ran things, partying and stealing and getting fat belly laughs out of the good deal he had made for himself. The people suffered, of course, but now that time is remembered as a golden age of music, art, tourism and foreign aid.

By Herbert Gold
I thought I knew how to be safe, but when I strolled out at night, the ominous silence of the streets taught me that things had changed. Economically, Haiti has been in decline since the slave revolt, which won independence in 1804. Except for brief periods, government has been either tyrannical or corrupt, usually both, and society has never been able to resolve its conflicts—between rich and poor, black and mulatto, the educated and the great mass of the illiterate. The nation has been isolated. Yet the dignity, elegance and energy of this former slave people have always provided hope for the future.

High-Tech Europe: A New Optimism in the Air

BRUSSELS — Will the 1990s usher in a European technological renaissance? In the 1970s European industrial power crumbled, and in the 1980s Europe first agonized over its economic failures and then set out to remedy it. The 1990s may well see those efforts bear fruit.

By Giles Merritt
This is the first of two articles.
Europeans are still losing market share they are now fighting back with new technology. The British microchip company Iamus has just developed the T800 "transputer," which it believes is the most powerful chip now commercially available. And in West Germany, researchers are racing to harness X-ray techniques to the production of microchips with a billion microcircuits per chip.

Thatcher — And That's All There Is

By William Pfaff
LONDON — There is an oddity about these days, gossip taking the place of political conversation. One talks about government and politics, but as an affair of "Them" — or, in London, "Her." And "They/She" are beyond anyone's power to influence.


1888: Berlin Sensation
BERLIN — The publication in the Deutsche Rundschau of extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary during the Franco-German war has caused a great sensation here, owing to the prominence given to the hitherto unknown share which the then Crown Prince and the Grand Duke of Baden had in the proclamation of the German Empire, and to the opinions repeatedly expressed by the late Emperor. The National Zeitung observes that the diary reveals the high-mindedness of the late Emperor.

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IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey
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Unrest Grows in Haiti as Soldiers Mutiny

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Mutinies were reported in at least six military garrisons across Haiti as unrest spread through the armed forces while the new government of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril was struggling to impose control.

It was the first time the military had been affected by the upheaval that has shaken Haiti continually since the fall in February 1986 of the 29-year dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier. In this capital city and at least two provincial Army barracks, soldiers removed their superiors and, in some places, replaced them with commanders of their choice.

"We are waiting to see if Avril will take the army in hand," one worried European diplomat said. "The only force that is organized in this country is the army. If it cracks, there will be nothing."

Junior officers speaking for the soldiers said they were seeking to purge commanders closely associ-

ated with Mr. Duvalier and with Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, who was deposed Sunday by newly commissioned officers three months after he overthrew a civilian president.

The soldiers are also demanding improvements in the life of the ragged and ill-equipped 7,000-member army.

It remained unclear where the military revolts would end. U.S. officials were optimistic, describing the mutinies as a housecleaning that Haitian officers had long wanted to carry out.

But a European diplomat warned that the military command structure could be breaking down, depriving General Avril of any stable basis of authority.

Savage street killings by vengeful mobs against Haitians linked to former regimes were continuing. Gunfire was heard repeatedly in Port-au-Prince as troops fired into the air to disperse surging crowds and tried to restore order.

At a brief ceremony Tuesday on the steps of the National Palace,

General Avril promoted Herard Abraham to major general and named him temporary chief of staff of the armed forces. General Abraham, known as a moderate in his views and his temperament, was foreign minister until Sunday's coup.

The apparent leader of the junior officers' movement, Sergeant Joseph Heubrex, appeared at General Avril's elbow during the swearing in and handed the new president a brief message to read. General Avril called on the army to maintain "a spirit of unity" and promised that he would find "appropriate solutions" to its institutional grievances.

Sergeant Heubrex has shadowed General Avril's every public move since he was elevated to head of state Sunday morning by troops of the 1,200-man Presidential Guard, where General Avril served most of his military career. The presence of the 30-year-old sergeant has given rise to speculation that General Avril is unable to act without the junior officers' approval.

The ceremony put an end to reports that the post might go to Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, commander of the 700-troop Dessalines Barracks behind the National Palace. Colonel Paul was indicted in Miami in March on charges of cocaine trafficking. U.S. officials in Haiti strongly urged General Avril not to increase his power, diplomats said.

The barracks rebellions began Sunday when troops of Haiti's small air force arrested their commander, Colonel Gester Bruneau, and escorted him to the army general headquarters in the center of the capital, air force personnel confirmed Tuesday.

On Monday troops from the elite 400-man Leopards unit, based in a hilltop Port-au-Prince suburb, seized their commander, Colonel Denis Abelard, and sped with him across the city in a jeep convoy, witnesses said. They shoved him through the door of the army general headquarters amid a dense volley of rifle fire into the air.



Joseph Heubrex

Lease-Back Of Kurils Suggested To Japan

TOKYO — The Soviet Union informally suggested earlier this year that Japan might lease back four Soviet-held islands that have been a constant source of dispute between the two nations since the end of World War II, a senior official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

But the official, who asked not to be named, said any proposal that did not return the four islands to Japanese sovereignty was "not worth discussing."

Nonetheless, the indirect Soviet overture has heightened Japanese diplomats, who see it as one of several signs recently that the Soviet Union is willing to talk about the fate of the islands, which were captured at the very end of the war.

For the past decade, Soviet officials would not even acknowledge that there were competing claims to the land, which Japan calls its Northern Territories. This position appears to be changing now, as many Soviets believe that perestroika, the restructuring of the Soviet economy, may require a good deal of Japanese technology.

The acknowledgment of the Soviet proposal, which was run by the Japanese press earlier this week, came five days before Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan was scheduled to meet with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, at the United Nations.

Mr. Shevardnadze is also expected to visit Tokyo in December, and the fate of the islands is expected to be the main topic of conversation.

A spokesman at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo said he could not confirm whether a conversation offering a lease-back took place. He added that "such a statement, if it really took place, does not reflect the official position of our government." The official view is that the land belongs exclusively to the Soviet Union.

The four islands in dispute — Kunashir, Shikotan, Etorofu and the Mahomai group — stretch northeast from Hokkaido, the northernmost island in the Japanese archipelago. The Soviet Union views them as part of the Kuril Islands.

In part because of the dispute, Japan and the Soviet Union have never signed a formal peace treaty, though diplomatic relations were restored in the mid-1950s. As Japan has grown more independent and powerful, its resolve to get back the islands appears to have hardened.

Newsweek Writer May Be Charged Over IRA Article

LONDON — An American correspondent with Newsweek magazine may be prosecuted for interviewing a senior Irish Republican Army officer, the Crown Prosecution Service said Wednesday.

The service, which conducts all police-instigated prosecutions, said it was considering action against Donna Foote, who is on Newsweek's London staff. The magazine carried a two-page article last week on the interview.

"One of our lawyers is looking at the matter," a spokesman for the service, Peter Glover, said in an interview. The prosecution would be the first of its kind in Britain.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said during a visit to Australia last month that she would expect any journalist who interviewed IRA members to be prosecuted. Miss Foote said she had not been approached by the prosecutors' office. She declined to comment on the interview.

Under the 1984 Prevention of Terrorism Act, those who have information that they know or believe might help the police prevent "an act of terrorism" and who fail without a "reasonable excuse" to disclose the information could be imprisoned for up to five years, the Home Office said.

Swiss Refuse to Shift Reputed Extremist

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
Swiss authorities have rejected demands that an official accused of holding extreme rightist and anti-Semitic sentiments be removed from an important legal post in the immigration bureau at Lausanne.

The man, Claude Paschoud, publishes a far-right magazine called Le Pamphlet. Because of protests by human-rights groups, his wife, Marietta, resigned as a history teacher in the Lausanne school system in 1986 after she publicly denied that Nazi Germany sent millions of Jews to death camps in World War II. She still works in an administrative capacity for the cantonal government.

Mrs. Paschoud has written about her views in Le Pamphlet, which has also published articles praising the apartheid system in South Africa and expressing xenophobic opinions. In one issue, it demanded: "Send back the immigrants to the jungle and the shanty towns from which they have emerged for their unhappiness and ours."

Mr. Paschoud is responsible for reviewing appeals against decisions of the immigration bureau in the canton of Vaud, where about 20 percent of the population of 540,000 is foreign.

Jean-François Leuba, chief of the Department of Justice, Police and Military affairs, who was responsible for hiring Mr. Paschoud

this summer, told the cantonal legislature this week that there would be no going back on the decision. It was a matter for the canton's Grand Council, the executive body, not the legislature, he said.

Mr. Leuba, a Liberal, is an elected member of the seven-man council, the rotating presidency of which is held by Marcel Blanc, a

'We are not talking about firing Mr. Paschoud. But we think he should work in another department.'

Monique Mischler, a Socialist deputy.

centrist. Mr. Leuba is also a member of the National Council, the federal parliament at Bern.

Mr. Leuba said accusations made against Mr. Paschoud were exaggerated, and added that everyone had a right to work, whatever his politics.

Socialist and liberal deputies had protested Mr. Paschoud's appointment, as well as what they said was a state of chaos in the immigration bureau. An official report by the management commission of the Grand Council said that people seeking permission to live and work in the canton had to wait in line in dirty and overcrowded conditions and were treated rudely by the overworked and surly staff.

Monique Mischler, a Socialist deputy, said, "We are not talking

about firing Mr. Paschoud. But we think he should work in another department."

Protests against Mr. Paschoud's appointment have come from such groups as SOS Racisme, the International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism, and the Central Office of Aid to Refugees.

Hiring a lawyer "strongly sus-

pected" of racism to work in the immigration bureau was "either a provocation or a blunder of the first degree," the national news magazine L'Hebdo said.

Mr. Leuba has also brushed off criticism from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which expressed concern that, since Mr. Paschoud's appointment, there had been instances of vandalism against a synagogue and a kosher butcher's store in Lausanne.

Alleging that Mr. Paschoud is prominent in the "revisionist" movement denying the Holocaust, Robert Goldmann, the European director of the Anti-Defamation League, wrote in a letter to Mr. Leuba that "what is particularly troubling is that Mr. Paschoud was appointed to a position that related

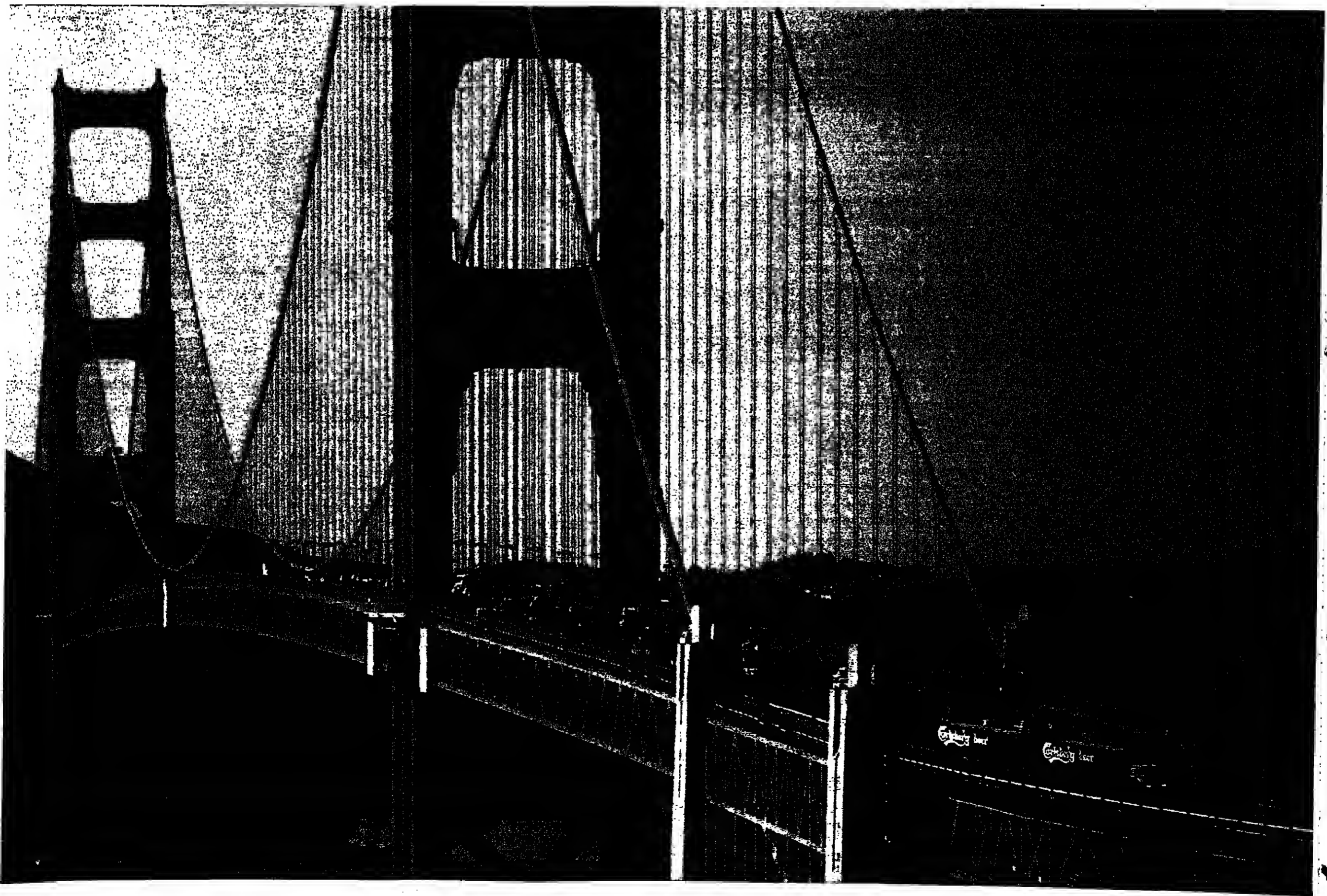
to the admission of foreigners." "This strikes me as a slap in the face of the principles of fairness and human rights," Mr. Goldmann said. "Also, Switzerland's role and reputation as a neutral and human country cannot remain unaffected when a man of Paschoud's background is named to this important position."

Mr. Leuba replied that he was not obliged to answer letters written in English from Paris, nor did the cantonal government have to explain to foreign organizations why it hired this or that person.

Mr. Goldmann then wrote, in French, questioning what he called Mr. Leuba's assumption that no one outside the canton of Vaud had the right to interfere in a question involving human rights there.

"Allow me to remind you," Mr. Goldmann said, "that problems concerning the rights of man are of interest to private citizens, organizations and the people of the whole world, whether they occur in South Africa, in the Soviet Union, in Chile, in the Middle East, in the United States or in Europe — and, of course, equally, in the canton of Vaud."

Mr. Leuba replied, accusing Mr. Goldmann of ignorance about the workings of a democratic state. "The executive authority is responsible for its actions before the people and before parliament," he wrote, "and not before the anti-Defamation League."



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SCIENCE

AIDS Test Sought In Africa

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

ARUSHA, Tanzania — Western scientists, concluding that large-scale human trials of the effectiveness of AIDS vaccines will be nearly impossible in the United States and other Western nations, are asking African countries to agree to the studies.

At a conference on AIDS and its impact on Africa, Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, told the Tanzanian health minister that when a vaccine was developed, tests in Tanzania would be important.

Tests involving substantial numbers of people, which are essential in developing any vaccine, would be impractical in the United States. Dr. Gallo said, because of the diminishing number of homosexual men, who account for a majority of the AIDS patients, engaging in high-risk sexual behavior.

To any trial, ethics require that people be warned against behaviors that expose them to AIDS. Even if large numbers of gay men took a vaccine, so few study participants would expose themselves that it would be impossible to determine whether the vaccine was effective, scientists believe.

In central and eastern Africa where the disease has hit hard, there would continue to be large "high risk" groups who could participate in the tests, Dr. Gallo observed.

In Africa, unlike the United States, the virus is commonly spread through heterosexual contact. Officials believe that, despite warnings to use condoms and to avoid multiple partners, spread of the virus is inevitable.

The Tanzanian health minister, Dr. Aron D. Chiduo, reflecting the nervousness and sensitivity on the question of AIDS vaccine trials, said his decision on whether a vaccine could be tested on Tanzanians would depend on the advice of his country's researchers.

Health officials and doctors from the countries that have been most afflicted by AIDS — Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Kenya and Zaire among them — say they do not want their populations to be used as "guinea pigs." On the other hand, the medical officials say they recognize the importance of being involved in medical research that could benefit not only their own countries but many others as well.



New Dinosaur Species Found in Museum

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

FOR the second time this year, Robert T. Bakker, a paleontologist at the University of Colorado, has announced that he has discovered a new dinosaur species not by digging out in the field, but by rummaging through a museum collection.

Bakker says he has found a new species of armor-plated dinosaur that was a natural foe of the fierce Tyrannosaurus rex. He said the species appeared to be the last surviving member of the spike-shouldered family of plant-eating dinosaurs known as nodosaurids. They lived in the closing era of the long reign of dinosaurs, which became extinct 65 million years ago.

The dinosaur has been named Denversaurus, because the skull and several pieces of its armor plating were found at the Denver Museum of Natural History.

Bakker said the specimen, which was excavated in 1924 in the Badlands of South Dakota, was misidentified at the time as an Edmontosaurus, a close relative to the nodosaurid family.

"Denversaurus was probably a little like a three-ton armadillo with spikes," Bakker said in reporting the finding.

After a careful analysis of the specimen, particularly the skull, Bakker said the animal grew to a length of about 20 feet (6 meters), covered from head to tail in bony armor plates and spikes protruding from each

shoulder, and had several features that set it apart from other nodosaurids.

Instead of having eye sockets placed over the midpoint of the skull, which is typical of other nodosaurids, Denversaurus had them in the extreme rear corners of the skull.

"There seems to have been an evolutionary trend to get the eyes off the ground and away from dust, and possibly to allow for a better view of potential predators," Bakker said. Modern animals such as the American buffalo also possess rear eye sockets.

Last April, Bakker announced the discovery of a new 17-foot-tall pygmy tyrannosaurus species from Montana. He had come upon the specimen in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Superconductors: An Eerie World

By George Johnson
New York Times Service

One of the eeriest manifestations of superconductivity is levitation, in which a magnet hovers in midair above a piece of superconducting material.

Recently scientists have discovered an equally startling phenomenon, which they call the suspension effect. Under proper conditions, a chip of superconducting material will hang suspended beneath a magnet.

At first, some scientists who saw photographs of the mysterious effect found it so unsettling that they refused to believe it.

The effect came to light earlier this year in a classic case of scientific serendipity.

Dr. Palmer N. Peters, a physicist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Space Science Laboratory in Huntsville, Ala., was experimenting with a small ceramic disk that was cooled so that it acted as a superconductor.

Superconductors are materials that conduct electricity without loss to resistance.

By experimenting with different materials scientists are making rapid progress in raising the temperature at which superconductivity occurs.

If superconductivity could be easily achieved at room temperature, it could be harnessed for a seemingly limitless number of applications.

In an experiment to examine the superconductor's electromagnetic properties, Peters held a magnet close to the ceramic disk, which was in a dish of liquid nitrogen.

When he pulled the magnet away from the tiny sample, it suddenly seemed to disappear.

On closer inspection he found the superconductor dangling below the magnet, trapped in the magnetic field. The disk hung suspended until it became warmer and was no longer superconductive.

Suspension seemed to defy common sense, or at least most people's experience with magnets. After all, if the magnetic field was strong enough to attract the piece of superconductor then why didn't it fly up and stick to the magnet?

The phenomenon is of great interest to theorists seeking a better understanding of the physics of superconductivity.

Peters and several colleagues reported the discovery in the June 13 issue of Applied Physics Letters. Since then, he said, he learned that at least one other scientist had witnessed suspension but was unable to show that it was caused by superconductivity.

In the meantime, several scientists, including Yacov Shapiro of Tufts University and the National Magnet Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brian B. Schwartz of Brooklyn College, have proposed a theory to explain the suspension effect.

When the magnet first approached the superconductor, they discovered, it induced a current in the disk that caused it to act like a magnet of the same polarity. Since like poles repel, the permanent magnet pushed the superconductor harder against the surface of the dish that contained it.

But when the magnet was pulled away, the current in the superconductor reversed direction, creating

a magnet of the opposite polarity. As a result, this superconducting magnet was pulled toward the permanent magnet.

So far, nothing unusual had occurred. A moving magnet generates a current in any nearby conductor. And this induced current will produce a magnetic field.

Rate of Hysterectomies Alarms Groups in U.S.

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

DESPITE repeated warnings against unnecessary hysterectomies and despite medical advances that now enable some patients to avoid the surgical removal of their uterus, the operation is still being performed in the United States at a rate that alarms some women's groups and perplexes some physicians.

The procedure declined in popularity during the 1970s, falling from a rate of 8.8 operations for every 1,000 American women in 1975, to 7.1 in 1980. But since then, the national rate has hardly changed and disparities persist between regions.

In an effort to prevent what they assert are unnecessary hysterectomies, some women's groups are asking states to pass laws mandating that women be told of the side effects of the operation and of alternatives. California, for instance, passed a law last year saying that women must give oral and written consent before undergoing a hysterectomy. The National Women's Health Network is trying to get similar laws passed in other states.

At the same time, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists formed a task force this year to study the appropriate medical reasons for this surgery and whether too many hysterectomies are performed.

ways told that an alternative, less extensive operation is available.

The hysterectomy, like any surgical procedure, carries some risk. About 2 in every 1,000 women who have the procedure die while still in the hospital, said Nora W. Coffey, founder and president of an organization known as HERS for Hysterectomy Education, Resources and Services. The group is based in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

Hospital data analyzed by Robert Pokras of the National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Maryland, show that there were 655,000 hysterectomies performed last year in the United States. Hysterectomies remain the second most common major operation for American women, second to the delivery of infants by Caesarean section.

But there are inexplicable regional variations in hysterectomy rates. The operation is performed on fewer than 5 out of 1,000 women per year in the Northeast, but on more than 8 per 1,000 in the South.

Sybil Shainwald, a New York lawyer and chairman of the com-

mittee on health law and regulation at the National Women's Health Network, said that the large regional variation in hysterectomy rates is a reason she is certain the operation is often performed unnecessarily.

"Clearly, our internal organs are not different in different parts of the country," she said. She added that many women have not been told that they could be treated without undergoing a hysterectomy and that some women did not even know their uterus was going to be removed until they awoke after the operation.

The task force of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists is studying whether new techniques have made some hysterectomies unnecessary. For example, Dr. Morley said, doctors used to treat abnormal cell growth and early cancerous lesions of the cervix, the opening to the uterus, with a hysterectomy. But in most cases these women can be treated equally well with a lesser form of surgery, by cutting or freezing only the cancerous tissue.

Study Shows Value Of Breast Screenings

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of debate over the value of mammograms for women under 50 years old, an analysis has shown that annual screening for breast cancer using mammography and physical examination can significantly reduce breast cancer deaths among women in their 40s.

The analysis, prepared by researchers at the National Cancer Institute and published in the institute's journal, indicates that annual breast X-rays can have a life-saving benefit for women under 50 as great as that already demonstrated for women over 50. The analysis was based on a long-term, scientifically designed study of breast cancer screening conducted in the 1960s among 31,000 women who were members of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Previous analyses from this study showed unequivocally that the screening procedures reduced deaths from breast cancer by about 30 percent among women over 50. However, the value to younger

women, who are much less likely to get breast cancer, was statistically uncertain.

The new report showing a statistically significant benefit for younger women is based on a longer follow-up period and a more sensitive analytical technique than had been used in the past. The 742 women found to have cancer had been followed for at least 18 years after the first breast examinations.

An improvement in survival showed up after nine years, the researchers reported. They also noted that the benefits of screening today should be much greater than their study suggests because major improvements in mammography have occurred since the 1960s.

The researchers, Dr. Kenneth C. Chu, Dr. Charles R. Smart and Dr. Robert E. Tarone, said they expected their report would not settle the controversy over whether mammograms should be done routinely in women 40 to 49, as is now recommended by the American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute and the American College of Radiology.

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NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Close.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, 'S'.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Industrials, Transp., Finance, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Close.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Chg., Day.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Slow Trading

NEW YORK—Stock prices closed narrowly mixed Wednesday in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange as many investors stayed away from the market in observance of a Jewish holy day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 6.40 points Tuesday, rose 3.02 to close at 2,090.50.

Declines edged advances by small margin. Big Board volume slowed to 127.40 million shares, compared with 142.22 million traded Tuesday.

There was no real excitement, but the volume was all legitimate and the breadth was pretty even," said Dennis Jarrett, a technical analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

"At first glance, it might look like a nothing day, but underneath the surface there was some action," Mr. Jarrett said. "You have a lot of deal, or story stocks. If you look at the indexes, you find some selective plays."

Broad-market indexes also posted modest gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.20 to 152.64. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.43 to 270.16. The price of an average share added 4 cents.

"Recently we have seen more and more caution at the 2,100 level," said Jim Andrews, vice president at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia. "Around that level, you begin to hear people talking about selling."

Mr. Andrews said much of the market's activity in recent days has centered only on deal, or takeover stocks, and that was not a healthy sign. "If that's the only thing players are interested in right now, that scares me about this market," Mr. Andrews said.

A government report showing a 0.4 percent rise in consumer prices last month had little impact on trading. The increase was in line with expectations.

Kroger was the most active issue, down 1/2 to 55 1/2. Glaxo Holdings followed, up 1/2 to 18 1/2. CSX Corp. was third, off 1/2 to 30 1/4. AT&T was unchanged at 26 1/2. IBM gained 1/2 to 113 1/4.

Among other blue chips, General Electric dividend was up 1/2 to 43. Boeing was off 1/2 to 60 1/2. American Express was off 1/2 to 27 1/2. USX was unchanged at 27 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/2 to 44 1/2 and Merck was up 1/2 to 58 1/2.

Prices closed slightly higher in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.34 to 298.97, and the price of an average share gained 2 cents. Advances led declines by a small margin as volume fell to 6.98 million shares from 9.95 million on Tuesday.

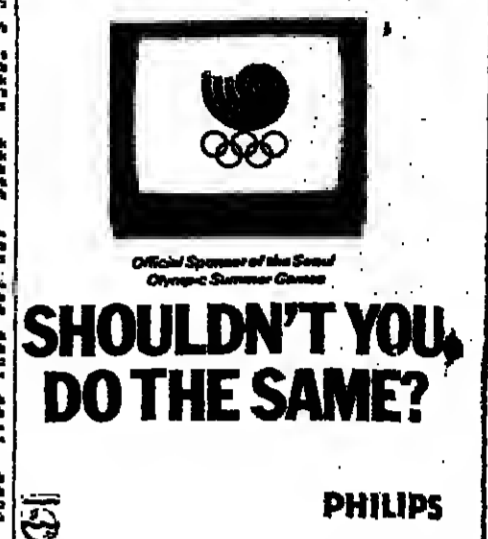
Echo Bay Mines led the Amex actives, unchanged at 16 1/4. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of over-the-counter stocks rose 0.81 to close at 384.91.

NYSE Most Active table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Mixed in Slow Trading (continued) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

NYSE Mixed in Slow Trading (continued) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

SEOUL CHOSE PHILIPS TELEVISION



SHOULDN'T YOU DO THE SAME? PHILIPS

AMEX Most Active table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

In U.S. Today, Have-Nots Are Blue-Collar Young

By PETER PASSELL

NEW YORK — Count the Reagan administration's economic successes: Inflation is running a tepid 5 percent, unemployment is at a decade low and after-tax household income has never been higher. How, then, can Michael S. Dukakis hope to score points with voters on pocketbook issues?

One reason is that most Americans must now work harder for the good life. Between 1980 and 1986, average wages fell by 2 percent. Household incomes rose by 10 percent, but only because millions of women left home and children for paying jobs.

Frank Levy, an economist at the University of Maryland and the author of "Dollars and Dreams," offers another reason — one with considerably more political bite. Small changes in average wages and incomes, he argues, mask large variations within the work force.

The big losers: the baby boomers in general; young, blue-collar workers in particular. Their frustration with Reagan administration happy talk could cost George Bush the White House.

During the 1970s, Mr. Levy said, a 30-year-old person who had finished high school earned 15 percent to 20 percent less than a 30-year-old with four years of college. However, many of the best blue-collar jobs disappeared in the 1981-82 recession and in the years of industrial restructuring that followed.

Wage rates in unionized, high-paying industries including steel, autos, chemicals and rubber have not changed much. But employment in those industries has fallen sharply, and younger workers with little seniority have been pushed into lower-paying occupations.

By 1986, a typical 30-year-old high school graduate was earning just \$18,600 — 16 percent less in real terms than his counterpart in 1973, and a third less than contemporaries who graduated from college.

The squeeze on young, semiskilled laborers has increased the competition for lesser jobs held by the unskilled. That competition may explain why the halving of the unemployment rate since the winter of 1982-83 has reduced the proportion of Americans living below the poverty line by only 10 percent.

ONE WAY OUT of the blue-collar squeeze, of course, is higher education. But the financial barrier to a college degree is higher than it was in the 1970s. Between 1980-81 and 1986-87 the inflation-adjusted cost of attending a four-year public college increased by 26 percent, while the median income of families facing the tuition bills rose by just 5 percent.

While younger workers in general have fared better economically than young blue-collar workers, the last decade has hardly given the baby boomers much to celebrate. In 1987, the average 30-year-old man earned \$20,100, or 13 percent less in real dollars than a 30-year-old a decade earlier.

Defining the baby boomers' plight is a lot easier than solving it. Some policy choices could make a difference. Wage subsidies, financed through taxes on affluent older taxpayers, would ease the burden on workers at the very bottom of the pecking order.

Easier access to college would give well-motivated children of blue-collar families a better chance to join the white-collar elite. Simply avoiding a recession would spare the young (and almost everyone else) from a temporary economic punch.

But most economists would argue that the key factors determining incomes in the long run — the rates of technological change, labor force growth and capital accumulation — are not easily influenced by government.

Ronald Reagan did little to change them. And neither Mr. Bush nor Mr. Dukakis has suggested a solution.

France Sees New Growth

'89 GDP Estimate Is Raised to 2.6%

Reuters

PARIS — France's economic growth in 1989 is expected to reach 2.6 percent, significantly higher than previous official predictions of 1.9 percent, the government said Wednesday.

After a cabinet meeting on the budget, a government spokesman, Claude Evin, said inflation was expected to fall to 2.2 percent in 1989, down from a forecast 2.7 percent this year and 3.1 percent last year.

The government also said it would cut the budget deficit to 100 billion francs (\$15.8 billion) in 1989, from the 115 billion francs forecast for this year.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said earlier he expected growth in gross domestic product to reach a rate of more than 3 percent this year, after 2.2 percent in 1987. GDP is the value of a nation's goods and services, excluding income from foreign investment.

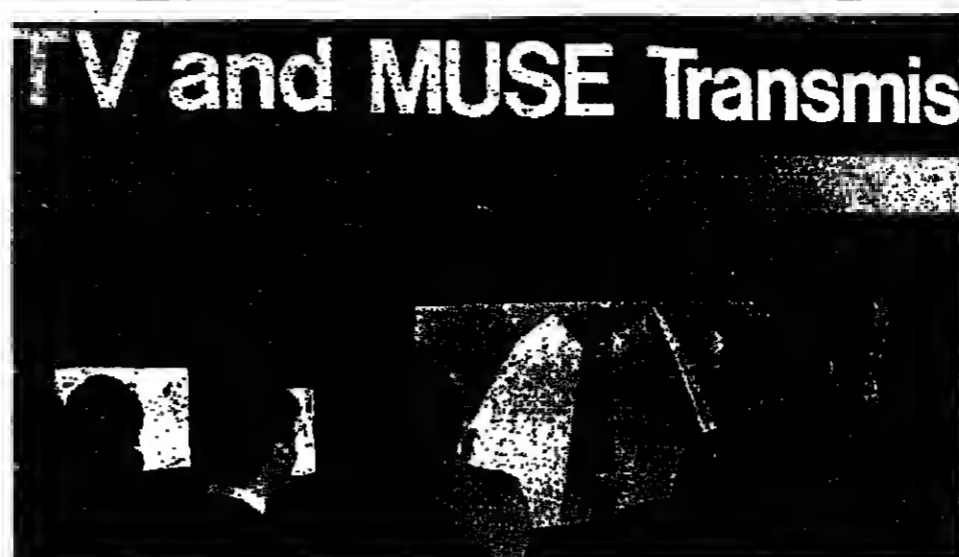
The apparent strength of the economy may help the new government meet budget targets without the help of income from the previous government's privatization program, which has been canceled.

But Paul Horne, senior international economist with Smith Barney, Harris Upham in Paris, said that the inflation target of 2.2 percent for next year was unrealistic, because oil prices may recover. "It's not quite as good as they make it look," he said.

Mr. Evin said that 1989 budget spending would climb by a nominal 4.7 percent to 1.17 trillion francs.

Total receipts envisaged in the 1989 budget would be 1.06 trillion francs. But the narrowing of the budget deficit next year would cut the shortfall to 1.7 percent of GDP, from the 2.1 percent expected this year and 2.5 percent in 1987.

Tax cuts totaling 24 billion francs are also planned in 1989. More than half of the reductions would be for private households and the remainder for industry.



High-definition television being demonstrated in the House Caucus Room: Seeking a U.S. edge.

Sights Set High for High Definition

The U.S. Just Might Regain the Lead in TV Technology

By Calvin Sims

NEW YORK — The American electronics industry seemed to be getting a break earlier this month when the Federal Communications Commission set technical guidelines for high-definition television that undercut Japan's head start in the potentially lucrative field.

The commission chose standards so that existing television sets would not become obsolete. Thus, to compete in this country in the 1990s, the foreign systems will have to be adapted. That would give American electronics companies time to catch up.

But electronics industry officials said it appeared unlikely that any American company would develop and manufacture the new technology on its own, despite the obstacle placed in the path of other makers, notably the Japanese.

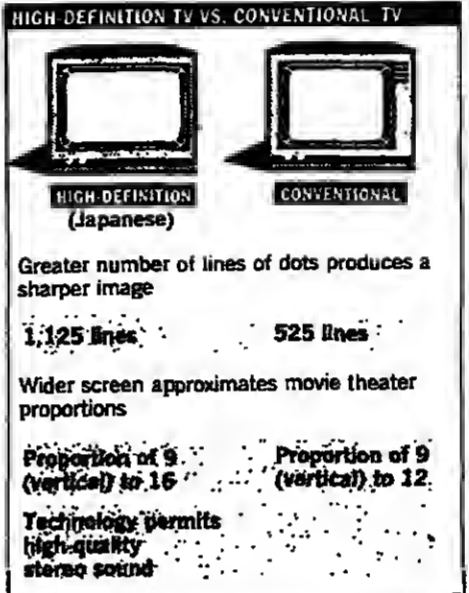
There is a possibility that the worldwide market for the new television system will be left mostly to foreign companies.

Concerned industry leaders are calling on American electronics companies and research centers to form a consortium that would promote the development in the United States, with the support of the government, of high-definition television, known as HDTV.

The aim would be to meet foreign competition head-on and recapture some of the consumer electronics market lost to Japanese and other Asian manufacturers more than a decade ago.

But to do so would be complicated and illustrates the conflicting forces that can come into play when domestic companies seek to regain a market ceded to foreign competitors.

In the last decade or so, American manufacturers have lost almost all of the consumer electronics business to foreign competitors, some of whom



assemble and distribute television sets in the United States, using foreign parts. To assert themselves in HDTV manufacturing, American companies would not only have to develop the new technology but also create a manufacturing and distribution base. This has the potential of threatening the jobs of American workers assembling television sets for foreign companies. Some analysts said that if American companies

Inflation in U.S. Held to Modest Pace in August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in August, the government announced Wednesday, a rate of gain that matches July's moderate pace and further suggests that inflation is not getting out of control.

In separate reports that economists said reinforced that view, the government said that U.S. housing starts fell in August and personal incomes expanded modestly, though consumer spending grew more briskly.

More than four-fifths of the latest increase in consumer prices was accounted for by rises in food, shelter and energy costs.

The so-called core rate of inflation, which excludes the volatile categories of food and energy, was up only 0.2 percent in August, the Labor Department reported, after a July rise of 0.3 percent.

"No major buildup in inflationary pressures — that's the bottom line of the data," said William Sullivan, director of money market research at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. The August growth rate was below Wall Street's prediction of 0.5 percent.

For the 12 months ended in August, consumer prices rose 4 percent. For the first eight months of 1988, they rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.6 percent, against 4.4 percent for all of 1987.

Economists said that the latest figures show that U.S. inflation pressures remain moderate, lending more evidence to the view that the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, will keep a steady grip on credit.

Mr. Sullivan noted that the overall, moderate increase comes despite a runup in food prices after the summer drought.

Economists do not anticipate a bulge in prices during the rest of 1988. Several said that the rise in food prices seemed to have about run its course after recent rains in the farm belt. And energy prices — which rose 0.9 percent last month on a spike in gasoline prices —

Housing Starts In U.S. Dipped 3.3% in August

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Housing construction fell 3.3 percent in August, with a steep drop in apartment construction more than offsetting a modest gain in single-family home building, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said new homes and apartments were built at an annual rate of 1.44 million units last month, down 49,000 units from July. The decline followed gains of 1.4 percent in July and 5.2 percent in June.

Economists had been expecting the drop because the Federal Reserve Board has been pushing up interest rates in an effort to ease inflationary pressures. Gains earlier in the summer have been linked to attempts by buyers to beat the rise in mortgage rates.

Single-family homes in August were built at an annual rate of 1.09 million, up 2.1 percent from July. But apartment construction fell 16.9 percent in August, to a 350,000 units, its lowest level since the end of the recession in 1982.

have slid recently because of excess production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Gasoline prices surged 3 percent in August, the largest monthly increase in a year.

About 90 percent of the higher food costs last month reflected rising prices for items affected by the drought.

"In general, we feel things are going to get better," said Donald Raiajczak, an expert on inflation who is director of the Economic Forecasting Center at Georgia State University.

A slew of economic indicators released this month — including August employment, retail sales and industrial-output data — suggested that the economy is slowing to a less inflationary, more sustainable pace, economists said.

Other August data released Wednesday buttressed that view. U.S. housing starts fell 3.3 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.44 million units a year. Also, personal income edged up a modest 0.2 percent after a revised 0.7 percent rise in July and a 0.6 percent gain in June.

Personal consumption spending, meanwhile, was a bit more robust, rising 0.5 percent after revised increases of 0.3 percent in July and 1.3 percent in June. (Reuters, AP)

EC Executive, Pressured by Banks, Drops Credit-Card Law

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, under heavy pressure from the banking industry, decided Wednesday against proposed legislation to protect the rights of users of cash and credit cards.

Following a storm of protest from the European banking lobby, the suggested law that would harmonize and toughen credit-card legislation throughout the European Community was turned down by the EC executive body to become a recommendation, which is not legally binding.

But the commission recommended that the liability of consumers whose cards are lost or stolen should be limited to 150 European Currency Units (\$166). And the executive body said that if banks did not introduce minimum safeguards voluntarily within a year, it would look again at the need for an EC-wide law.

Pressure for EC action to ensure equal protection throughout the community has grown together with the popularity of new forms of payment, including credit cards, cash withdrawal cards and electronic transfer of funds.

The commission said Wednesday: "The idea is that the card issuers should incorporate in the contracts that they conclude with the users minimum protection rules for the consumer, especially in the case of loss or fraudulent use of the card."

It added, "The commission hopes that recourse to a legal instrument to protect consumers' interests will not be necessary."

In a memorandum sent to the commission earlier this month, the Banking Federation of the European Community, together with EC savings banks and cooperative banks, said EC-wide legislation would crimp technical development of cards and impose on

banks the intolerable task of having to prove client negligence.

The banks had also feared that Brussels was about to set a legal precedent that could interfere with the free market. Previous EC moves on credit cards, such as their use at different automatic tellers, had all been recommendations.

A spokesman for the commission said the chief reason for the latest decision was that the banks had shown they were "disposed" to meeting the new guidelines.

If, after 12 months, card issuers have not applied the rules, "the commission will review the situation with a view to proposing a legally binding instrument," he said.

But sources at the commission expected the same problem to arise a year from now — the likely objections of several governments, particularly that of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, on the

grounds that the financial market needs more liberalization, not harmonization.

Denmark is the only EC state with specific legislation concerning payment cards. Others use normal contract law and practice varies enormously. In Britain, issuers carry the liability while in Belgium, cardholders can be held liable.

The proposed safeguards include making card issuers bear the burden of proof that the user was negligent in losing a card; making them take responsibility for defects in card systems; and ensuring cardholders can report lost cards 24 hours a day.

A commission official said that as barriers within the EC come down in the move toward a borderless market in 1992, consumers will be able to choose cards from the country offering the best conditions. That, he said, was one argument in favor of letting banks act voluntarily. (Reuters, AP)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, West Germany, and Yugoslavia.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for Pound Sterling, Swiss franc, and Deutsche mark.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year.

Key Money Rates Sept. 21

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entry for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets.

Gold

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date (Sept. 21). Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year.

OPEC: Cease-Fire Spurs Quota War

Experts Say Emergency Price Meeting Is Likely to Fail

Youssef M. Ibrahim

PARIS — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is planning to hold an emergency meeting Sunday in what many industry experts say is a futile effort to slow the fall in oil prices, which have lost a third of their value in the last year.

The cease-fire in the Gulf War, instead of bringing harmony to OPEC, has increased competition among Gulf oil producers for larger production quotas. As a result, oil prices have hit their lowest levels since the summer of 1986, when they fell to about \$8 a barrel.

In London on Wednesday, the price of Dubai crude, a major Gulf oil, was quoted at \$11.60 a barrel, compared with \$16.95 a barrel a year ago. North Sea Brent crude, the most widely traded grade worldwide, stood at \$13.10 on Wednesday.

The emergency meeting of five OPEC oil ministers, announced this week and tentatively scheduled to take place in Madrid, will be an attempt to restore production discipline within the cartel. Ministers from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Algeria are to take part in the meeting.

OPEC's 13 members are producing a total of about 20 million barrels a day, 3 million barrels a day above a ceiling set in June.

"Several members of OPEC share certain political and economic objectives that point at a continuing fall in the price," said Fahmy Abdelour, president of the African Middle East Petroleum group of companies. "The most important is that, even though the shooting has stopped between Iraq and Iran, both countries mistrust each other so that they are overproducing oil to fill their pockets and their war chests with revenues."

In addition, Mr. Abdelour said that several Arab oil producers are committed to keeping oil prices low to maintain the healthy growth rates of Western industrial economies, in which many invest their funds.

Arab oil industry experts, noting concern by Arab OPEC members in the Gulf that Iraq and Iran are moving to boost production and revenues, say this has brought a rush by the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to produce more oil and sell it at cheaper prices.

Last week, the Iraqi oil minister, Isam Abd al-Rahim ash-Shalabi, said that Iraq, which at 2.7 million barrels a day is already OPEC's

second largest producer after Saudi Arabia, is planning to boost its output further within a year.

"We sacrificed and lost a lot in the eight years of hostilities during which we could not produce our output quota," he said in an interview with a Kuwait newspaper last week. "Therefore we are not prepared to sacrifice more, as we now have our construction commitment and debt which we should repay."

Oil experts say that the OPEC oil ministers can do little to reverse the situation at their meeting Sunday. "There appears to be resignation within OPEC that a drop in prices is inevitable," said Noridine Ait-Laoussine, president of Nalco, a Geneva-based oil consulting firm.

The poor prospects center on what some experts say are serious disagreements among Arab producers in the Gulf. Since June, the United Arab Emirates has nearly doubled production above its quota, to 1.7 million barrels a day.

As a result, Kuwait increased output by 50 percent above its quota of one million barrels a day and, over the past few weeks, Saudi Arabia boosted its output closer to 5 million barrels a day, far above its quota of 4.3 million barrels a day.

Advertisement for Europe Growth Fund, listing weekly net asset value, D.R. 45.79, and listing on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., listing weekly net asset value, on 19-9-1988 U.S. \$215.18, and listing on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Advertisement for Asia Pacific Growth Fund, listing weekly net asset value, on 16-9-1988 U.S. \$36.07, and listing on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Large advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a close-up image of a watch face and the brand name in large letters. Text includes "Designs on time" and "The Romulus epitomises this with its ultra-slim solid gold case and 'Roman hours' which are hand engraved on the rim."

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Polaroid Moves to Block Disney Bid

BOSTON — Polaroid Corp. said Wednesday that it had filed a suit to block a hostile takeover bid that values it at about \$2.6 billion. Polaroid on Tuesday rejected as inadequate a \$42-a-share hostile tender offer from Roy E. Disney's Shamrock Holdings Inc. and said it had begun talks about a selling a minority interest in the company to unspecified third parties.

Qatar Seeking \$400 Million To Help Finance Gas Project

MANAMA, Bahrain — Qatar General Petroleum Corp. wants to borrow \$400 million to help finance a \$1.3 billion project to develop its vast North Field natural gas field, Gulf banking sources said Wednesday. The sources said that General Petroleum would invite a number of banks inside and outside the Gulf to submit proposals for the loan, for which, one banker said, a government guarantee is available. The bankers said General Petroleum had lowered its earlier projections of borrowing \$600 million, because it planned to raise the amount of oil revenue allocated for the project to 40,000 barrels a day from 30,000 barrels a day.

GOLD: Overseas Unit of South African Firms Makes a Hostile Offer for Consolidated

(Continued from page 1) might be takeover targets. Consolidated Gold's stock closed at \$14 a share, up from \$10.78 on Tuesday. Industry analysts said the bid has major significance for the world's mining industry at a time when gold prices are weak. Gold closed just below \$400 an ounce in New York on Wednesday, its lowest price since February 1987. "We think this Gold Fields bid could set a trend for the entire industry, particularly in unleashing takeover action among U.S.-based mining companies," said Graham Birch of Kleinwort Greaveson Securities, a London-based brokerage house. For the past several years, Consolidated Gold has been rumored to be a takeover target. The company, which celebrated its centenary last year, commands extensive gold and mineral assets, which some market watchers have consistently viewed

as undervalued by the market. The group, employing nearly 100,000 people in six continents, was co-founded by the British entrepreneur Cecil John Rhodes. Minoro confirmed Wednesday that it had been stalking Consolidated Gold for two years. In 1981, it made a takeover move that did not result in an acquisition but gave it the 29 percent stake. Some analysts in London saw Wednesday's takeover bid as a renewal of a shift begun in the 1960s by the Anglo group, founded by the Oppenheimer family in 1917, toward building a business empire outside South Africa. Minoro said that a merger with Consolidated Gold would serve as a basis for the Luxembourg investment group's transformation into an expansionist natural resources company with assets of between \$5 billion and \$6 billion. "We have been seen, sometimes

rather critically, as a rather passive holding company," Sir Michael Edwards, Minoro deputy chairman and chief executive, told Reuters. "Now we intend to change all that." Minoro said that its 29 percent stake in Consolidated Gold was too large an investment in relation to its assets for it to remain passive. Its bid for the 71 percent of Consolidated Gold that it does not already own is \$19 cash and one new Minoro share for every two Consolidated Gold shares. If Minoro clinched the merger, Anglo's share in the holding company would fall to 26.2 percent and the interest owned by the diamond concern De Beers would drop to 14.3 percent, for a combined 40.5 percent, from just over 60 percent. But both South African groups are to remain as Minoro minority shareholders, Minoro said. "Minoro in the end cannot hide the fact that its two major share-

Nevada Group Sets Stock Issue for Brothel

By Nathaniel C. Nash New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A group in Nevada plans to sell shares in America's largest legal brothel, whose scores of "independent contractors" and 105 rooms produced a profit last year of almost \$1 million, a prospectus says. The papers were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week. They outlined plans to raise \$23.3 million to buy the two brothels comprising Mustang Ranch from Joseph Conforte and his wife, Sally, who started the business 20 years ago. Investors are being asked to pay \$20 for each of 1,165 million common shares of Mustang Ranch Inc., which will own Mustang's brothels in Storey County. "We are very serious about this," said Peter A. Perry, a Nevada lawyer and chief executive of Mustang Ranch Inc., a company formed last year. "I can confirm that we have a registration statement pending with the SEC."

The difference between that cost and the amount raised will go toward capital improvements, financial reserves and administrative costs. Four managers and directors, including Mr. Perry and Mr. Clough, will hold enough stock to control more than 40 percent of the company. No brokerage firm is underwriting the offering, and all the shares are being offered by "officers, directors, and employees as a self-underwritten offering," the prospectus says. Last year, the Mustang Ranch brothels showed a drop in gross revenue to \$5.4 million from \$5.9 million in 1986. But profit rose to \$917,000 from \$848,000. While prostitution is illegal in every state but Nevada, the securities sale is not improper. And although the SEC does not seem to be in a position to stop the stock sale, individual states could. For those accustomed to reading the habitually dry and long prospectuses filed at the SEC, the filing deviates only in content, not in style. It says: "The brothels are licensed boarding houses at which the independent contractors, as female prostitutes, make available their services for the performance of sexual acts with male customers."

Formosa Air Seeks a U.S. Way to China

TAIPEI — Formosa Airlines, a private carrier serving domestic routes in Taiwan, said Wednesday that it planned to buy an airline in the United States to offer passenger services between Taiwan and China. Formosa Airlines did not identify the U.S. airline, other than to say that it was a domestic carrier. A company official said the move was being taken after Taiwan's Civil Aeronautics Administration turned down Formosa Air-

lines' application last month to start direct flights between Taipei and six mainland cities. The application for flights from Taipei to Guangzhou, Shantou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Shanghai and Beijing was rejected on grounds that such services would violate Taipei's policy of avoiding contact with China. The official said Formosa Airlines would try all possible means to fly to China, including opening an overseas affiliate through the

acquisition of a controlling stake in a domestic U.S. airline. The company wants to fly to China to offset losses arising from new landing restrictions at Taiwan military bases, the official added. Newspapers quoted Formosa's president, Hsin Chi-hsiu, as saying that a U.S. affiliate planned to lease two Boeing 747-200 aircraft to offer charter services between Taiwan and China, initially with a stopover in a third country.

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TV: U.S. Companies Have a Chance to Take the Lead in New Technology

(Continued from first finance page) got into the HDTV technology race, they would probably build components and sell them to foreign companies assembling HDTV equipment in the United States. They would be unlikely to attempt assembly and distribution. HDTV is considered to have vast potential. It provides much sharper television images than current technology and brings the quality of a picture on a television set closer to that on a movie theater screen. Some industry analysts have projected that HDTV could generate \$50 billion in sales in the United States in the next two decades and create hundreds of thousands of jobs. "There is a general consensus that it will take a collection of high-tech companies to compete for the HDTV market," said Pat Hill Hubbard, vice president for science and technology policy for the American Electronics Association, a trade group. "There is no one company on the horizon." Ms. Hubbard said the association had formed a study group consisting of such concerns as Hewlett-Packard Co., Sun Microsystems Inc., Zenith Electronics Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., to formulate an HDTV strategy. "Above all, there has to be the right incentive for companies to get involved," said Ms. Hubbard. "Some industry representatives are calling on the government to help finance research through tax credits and antitrust relief. A number of research groups in the United States are developing promising HDTV transmission

systems, but they lack the financial resources, manufacturing capability and distribution systems to become successful forces in the HDTV market. As things stand now, if these companies produce viable HDTV technology that meets the FCC's standards, they are expected to become partners with major foreign electronics companies. Moreover, said industry analysts, Japanese and European companies already lead in the development of HDTV. Japan has spent \$700 million on the technology in the last decade and plans to introduce HDTV broadcasts, receivers and video recorders in the early 1990s. Japanese-made HDTV cameras and editing equipment are already available and have been used to produce videotaped television programs in the United States on an experimental basis. Europeans have formed a consortium led by Philips NV of the Netherlands that has \$250 million in seed money to develop an HDTV system. The consortium, in an effort to thwart the Japanese, expects to introduce a system by the early 1990s. The communications commission's action earlier this month means that Japan's system, developed by NHK, the Japanese broadcasting group, would have to be modified to tap the vast American market. European systems are also expected to face the same barrier and development lag because of the American standards. In all, about 20 proposed HDTV systems are under development in the United States and abroad. Among the most promising Ameri-

can systems is the Advanced Compatible Television, or ACTV, plan being developed by the David Sarnoff Research Center with financing from General Electric Co. The current ACTV system transmits pictures only slightly better than conventional television, but it is compatible with those sets. It is viewed as an evolutionary system that would encourage a transition to HDTV. Other U.S. systems include the high-definition system being developed by the Del Rey Group, financed by Cox Enterprises and Tribune Broadcasting and the Glenn system, financed by the New York Institute of Technology. The HDTV market is much broader than television sets. It includes equipment for the production, transmission and reception of HDTV signals. Widespread HDTV use would require the replacement or retrofitting of nearly all production and broadcasting equipment. The core technology behind HDTV will also drive many other electronics segments, industry observers said. Initially, viewers who want the sharper HDTV pictures will have to spend at least \$1,500 for an HDTV television set and about \$2,000 for a videocassette recorder. Although analysts expect that consumer reception of HDTV will be slow at the beginning, they predict that by the late 1990s, HDTV will begin to catch on as prices fall. Barry Bronson, manager of technology communications for Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, said that Hewlett-Packard makes a variety of graphics terminals and video displays that could benefit from the technology. "Some of us are scared because we have seen so many technologies stolen right from under us by foreign companies who engage in predatory pricing," Mr. Bronson said. Many industry analysts have looked to Zenith, the last major American manufacturer of television sets, to take the lead in developing HDTV. Zenith controls 13 percent of the domestic television market, but it has not made a major commitment to HDTV.

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ETBA HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK S.A. ANNOUNCEMENT Sale of assets The Hellenic Industrial Bank S.A. (ETBA S.A.) announces that it invites sealed tenders for the sale: THE FORMER BALKAN SHIPYARD S.A. It is located at Vathy of Avlis and comprises a site totalling 8,600 sqm., building facilities of about 8,600 sqm., the respective mechanical equipment as well as a small floating dock, two tugs, etc. The tenders, which must be accompanied by the guarantee provided under the terms of the competition, shall be submitted by the interested parties or their authorized representative until 28.9.1988 at the central office of the ETBA S.A., the Division of General Services and the Management of Fixed Assets (Department for the Utilization of Assets), 11, Atina Street, 4th floor, or at the regional office of the ETBA S.A. Further information and the terms of the competition are provided at the above offices (telephone 3237281 or 3237981, extension 549, 428, 324) and the appropriate branch office.

SPORTS

Boggs Has 200 Hits A 6th Straight Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO — Perhaps the only certainties are death, taxes and 200 hits every season for Wade Boggs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Red Sox trounced the Toronto Blue Jays, 13-2, and maintained their five-game lead over Milwaukee in the American League East.

Louis, a two-run single by pinch hitter R.J. Reynolds sparked a five-run eighth.

Cubs 5, Expos 4: Expos 9, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Randy Johnson struck out 11 in his second major league start, giving Montreal a doubleheader split.

Reds 7, Padres 2: In Cincinnati, Paul O'Neill went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs to pace the Reds.

Giants 7, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Brett Butler homered and drove in three runs to snap the Braves' three-game winning streak.



Wade Boggs, hit man.

Drug-Test Policy Bedevils NFL

By Thomas George New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — While trying to further implement the National Football League's drug policy, Commissioner Pete Rozelle has heard more than one knock on his door as well as having found legal snags that have brought the policy under scrutiny.

to test if there is reasonable cause to suspect a problem. Circumstances defining reasonable cause include earlier treatment for drug or alcohol dependence, the admission of a drug or alcohol problem or a pattern of aberrant behavior.

Richard Dent of the Chicago Bears refused to take a reasonable-cause test after playing in the season's first game, was suspended and went to court.

Calvin Thomas of the Bears and Terry Taylor of Seattle also tested positive on second tests.

The number of players suspended this season stands at 18. Some team owners and players say that the policy is doomed to fail because it does not deal decisively with the issue.

"I don't like the players being suspended here and there and especially during only preseason," said Darrell Rogers, coach of the Detroit Lions.

Joe Browne, a league spokesman, said the Aug. 29 suspension of

Lawrence Taylor of the New York Giants was the last of those issued as a result of the league-wide testing and that the suspensions after Aug. 31 were based on tests done on reasonable cause.

"We knew that when we took on reasonable-cause testing that we possibly would wind up in court in some cases," Browne said.

The league's hope is that the policy can set its players on a one-way street to recovery.

Townsend, a 26-year-old defensive end, was suspended in preseason for marijuana revealed in a second drug test.

"I'd been a daily dope smoker since high school," said Townsend, who grew up in Compton, California.

"Success and I finally realized that I know people are going to say little things to me, and when I hear that, I'm just going to have to walk with tunnel vision."

Olympic coverage in the IHT

For the duration of the Games, the IHT will carry up to three pages of sports news — every day, Monday-Saturday.

Readers will get full Olympic results plus superb sports reporting and commentary by the IHT's sports staff as well as The New York Times and The Washington Post.

And, of course, during the Olympic period, the IHT will continue to cover international and US sports, including the baseball pennant races and playoffs and the start of the college and professional football seasons.

And if you plan to be in Seoul for the Games, we have arranged special distribution so you can be certain of getting your IHT every day.

Herald Tribune

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for team, score, and inning. Includes American League and National League games.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including teams like Boston, New York, and Los Angeles.

Jordan of Bulls Reportedly Gets \$25 Million Pact

CHICAGO — The Chicago Bulls re-signed Michael Jordan late Tuesday to a contract that will reportedly pay the National Basketball Association all-star guard \$25 million over the next eight years.



The Non-thinker.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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SPORTS / 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

Table showing medal counts for various countries including Soviet Union, East Germany, and others.

WEIGHTLIFTING

67.5 Kilograms (Male) Final results: 1. Ansel Guentchev, Bulgaria, 325.5 kg.

BASEBALL

Group A Prelims: South Korea 2, Canada 3; United States 12, Australia 2.

BASKETBALL

Group A Prelims: South Korea 74, Canada 74; United States 108, Brazil 87.

GYMNASICS

WOMEN'S TEAM FINAL: Combined scores of compulsory and optional exercises.

SWIMMING

MEN'S 100 METER BUTTERFLY: Final results including Anthony Nesty, Suriname.

FENCING

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL FOIL: Final results including Stefano Cerioni, Italy.

MODERN PENTATHLON

MEN'S SHOOTING Individual Competition: 1. Abdul Rahman Khalid, Bahrain.

WRESTLING

57 Kilograms: Round 5 Group A - Stoyan Balov, Bulgaria.

SOCCER

Zambia 4, Guatemala 0; Tunisia 2, China 0; Sweden 2, West Germany 1.

SHOOTING

WOMEN AIR PISTOL: Final results including J. Jozsef Szekely, Hungary.

WRESTLING

62 Kilograms (Male) Final results: Gold Medal: Jon Rodegaard, Norway.

WRESTLING

74 Kilograms: Gold Medal: Kim Young-Moon, South Korea.

WRESTLING

82 Kilograms (Male) Final results: Gold Medal: Jon Rodegaard, Norway.

WRESTLING

90 Kilograms: Gold Medal: Anzej Stropnik, Slovenia.

TENNIS

MEN'S SINGLES First Round: 1. Sergio Casal, Spain, def. Mani Kurumaji, Zimbabwe.

SOCCER

Zambia 4, Guatemala 0; Tunisia 2, China 0; Sweden 2, West Germany 1.

WRESTLING

57 Kilograms: Round 5 Group A - Stoyan Balov, Bulgaria.

WRESTLING

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WRESTLING

82 Kilograms (Male) Final results: Gold Medal: Jon Rodegaard, Norway.

WRESTLING

90 Kilograms: Gold Medal: Anzej Stropnik, Slovenia.

WOMEN'S QUADRUPLE SCULLS

Heat 1 - 1. Romania 5:24.4; Heat 2 - 1. Soviet Union 4:27.8.

BOXING

Light Flyweight: Lucretia Bertrando, Philippines, stopped Masoulet Hassan, Egypt.

WRESTLING

57 Kilograms: Round 5 Group A - Stoyan Balov, Bulgaria.

WRESTLING

62 Kilograms (Male) Final results: Gold Medal: Jon Rodegaard, Norway.

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74 Kilograms: Gold Medal: Kim Young-Moon, South Korea.

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WRESTLING

90 Kilograms: Gold Medal: Anzej Stropnik, Slovenia.

OLYMPICS ON TV

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22: Austria 4-00 A.M., 4:00 P.M.; 8:15 P.M.-9:15 P.M. (Ch. 7).

FRIDAY'S EVENTS

DAY SEVEN (ALL TIMES GMT): Basketball - (Finals) 11:00 A.M. (TV Global).

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FRIDAY'S EVENTS

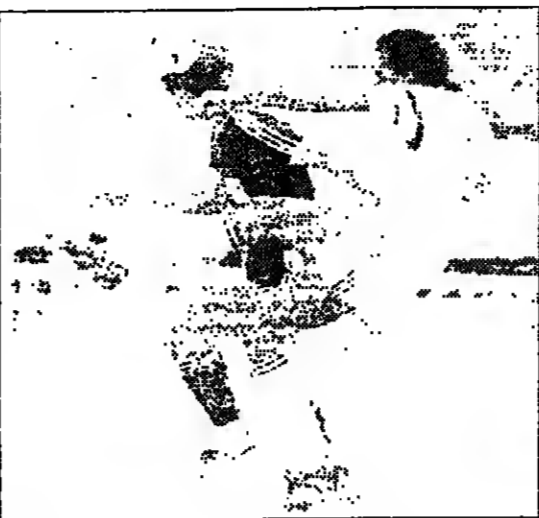
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FRIDAY'S EVENTS

DAY SEVEN (ALL TIMES GMT): Basketball - (Finals) 11:00 A.M. (TV Global).

Parker advertisement featuring a black and white image of a Parker Duofold Centennial fountain pen and promotional text: 'Little wonder they don't build cars like they used to. Building a pen is difficult enough.' and 'Oh, the elegant lines of the 1925 Hispano Suiza. Oh, the elegant lines of the 1927 Parker Duofold.'

SPORTS



Kim Young Nam wrestled his way to South Korea's first gold medal. Mohamed Mahjoubi of Tunisia tried to get a foot on the soccer ball and Ju Duan of China used his head during a scoreless game. Steffi Graf, the West German tennis ace, used her bicycle to get around.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Police in Goteborg, Sweden, said that at least five members of that nation's Olympic team have been accused of having used illegal anabolic steroids, the national news agency TT reported. Chief Prosecutor Jim Bjorck said the five, whom he did not identify, were named during the interrogations of other athletes suspected of smuggling or distributing drugs. Weight lifter John Christensen was sent home Sunday from Seoul.

The flood of about 300 foreign dignitaries into Seoul has created a special problem for the Games organizers: there is a limousine shortage in the nation that exports many little cars but has few big ones. So, except for a handful of "real dignitaries," they are having to settle for less.

The International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is assigned a Cadillac, as was King Carl Gustaf XIV of Sweden last week. Queen Sofia of Spain is being driven about in a British-made white Jaguar, although Korean officials said a black limousine would be more suitable for a VIP of her status. If they they could find one, that is.

Officials at the athletes' village said Wednesday that they had tightened security, but that will do little to restore the dignity of West German athlete Charlotte Teske. She chased a male intruder from her bedroom at 4 A.M. Tuesday, but he escaped by outrunning Teske and a teammate. Teske is her country's national marathon champion and winner of the 1981 Boston race.

A Moroccan Running Wild? Anything Is Possible in Track and Field This Year

By Michael Janofsky

SEOUL — The Olympic track and field competition starts Friday after an exciting summer outdoor season, great expectations for Olympic if not world records and the possibility that Said Aouita of Morocco will try an improbable triple, running the 300, 1,500 and 5,000-meter races.

Until the last few days, the major curiosities surrounding the meet continued to be the anticipated 100-meter slowdown between Carl Lewis of the United States and Ben Johnson of Canada, and Florence Griffith-Joyner's attempt to prove in a suspicious world that her world record of 10.49 seconds in the 100 meters this summer was legitimate.

But now, Aouita has said he is "thinking seriously" about the 5,000, after committing to the 800, a relatively new event for him, and the 1,500, both of which he has concentrated on all summer. This is a man known for his wry sense of humor but also one with the world record at 1,500 and 5,000 meters.

Never mind that his world record at 5,000 meters is the

only time in history under 15 minutes, at 12:58.39. He hasn't raced at the distance in a big meet all year, and to try all three events would require his presence in four 500 races, three 1,500s and three 5,000s over nine days with the 1,500 and 5,000 finals starting 20 minutes apart.

"If it's not a joke, then maybe he should see a psychiatrist," said Steve Cram of Great Britain, who has entered the 500 and 1,500. "I think it is physically impossible. But if he did it, I would be delighted."

"I feel perfectly fit and rested," Aouita told The Associated Press several days ago. "I am very confident in my condition, and you'll be seeing the best Aouita ever at these Games."

Lewis, the winner of four gold medals in Los Angeles in 1984 but never a world record holder, has helped enliven the week with continuing disagreements with Russ Rogers, the men's sprint coach, over the contest of the 400-meter relay team. Lewis and his manager, Joe Douglas, had argued in favor of Joe DeLoach, who has faster times more recently, than Albert Robinson in the final. Dennis Mitchell, Calvin Smith and Lewis are also on the team.

The contentious dialogue dragged on for weeks, reach-

ing a climax of sorts earlier this week. Lewis somehow thought Rogers had said he would remove Lewis from the relay team if Lewis caused any more disruptions. Lewis called Rogers to find out if he actually said it. Rogers said no, and Lewis seemed satisfied, so they agreed to end hostilities for the good of the Games.

Even so, some in the Lewis camp still wondered privately if the relay team could win a gold with Robinson in the final, even though he earned his spot on the team by finishing fourth in the trials. So far, Rogers has only said that six sprinters would run in all the rounds. He has not named the final four.

As for the 100, no one has run better this summer than Lewis. He called it, "without question, my best season ever." He has the two fastest legal times in the world this year, 9.93 seconds and 9.96, the first tying the American record to beat Johnson in Zurich. That was their first and only meeting since the world championships in Rome last summer, when Johnson set the world record, 9.83, and Lewis ran 9.95 in second.

Lewis is supremely confident that he will run a good race although he stopped short of predicting he would win.

With a victory, Lewis would become the first man to repeat as Olympic champion. The same would apply to his efforts in the 200 and long jump. He also has the best 200 time in the world this year, a wind-aided 19.82, and the longest long jump, 28 feet, 9 inches (8.76 meters).

Johnson is getting over a pulled hamstring, a seven-month-old injury. He says he is fit, predicting, "I'm not going to lose." Maybe not. Meanwhile, he has not run under 10 seconds all summer in windless conditions.

Griffith-Joyner finds herself facing a different kind of skepticism. Her world record time of 10.49 seconds occurred during an apparent break in the swirling winds of the Indianapolis University track and field stadium. Questions about the legitimacy of the time arose because the wind gages before and after registered wind speed over the legal limit of 4.473 mph (7.22 kph).

Also, immediately after the trials, with two months remaining before the Olympics, she switched coaches, leaving Bob Kersee, the husband of her sister-in-law, Jackie Joyner Kersee, to train with her own husband, Al Joyner, who is Jackie's brother.

For the most part, Americans should dominate the

sprints, the men's 400 with Butch Reynolds, the world record holder since last month, and the men's hurdles, with Roger Kingdom in the 110-meter event and Edwin Moses trying for his third Olympic gold in the 400.

The United States is also expected to pick up other medals with Joyner Kersee in the heptathlon and long jump, Willie Banks in the triple jump and Mary Slaney in the 1,500 and/or the 3,000.

But nothing is assured, with strong teams from East Germany and the Soviet Union expected to win more medals than the United States, as they did in Rome.

The field includes 22 current world record holders, nine of whom set their records this year. They are: Reynolds in the 400 meters (43.29 seconds), Joyner Kersee in the 100; the Soviet athletes Sergei Bubka in the pole vault (19 feet, 10 1/2 inches) and Galina Chistyakova in the long jump (24-8 1/2); the East Germans Ulf Timmermann in the shot put (175 feet, 8 inches), Gabriele Reinsche in the discus (252 feet) and Petra Felke in the javelin (262.5); and Jordanka Donkova of Bulgaria in the 110-meter hurdles (12.21 seconds).

For Britain's Cram, the Past Is Present

By Michael Janofsky

SEOUL — A year ago it would have been inconceivable to think of Steve Cram winning a gold medal for Great Britain in the Olympic Games. His confidence was down, his form was off, and it all became painfully clear in the 1,500-meter final of the world championships in Rome.

He finished eighth, a shocking placement, more than four seconds behind the winner, Abdi Bile of Somalia.

What happened throughout the year and in the race are questions Cram still finds difficult to answer because, even now, he does not seem to know exactly what happened.

Perhaps, he said, it had something to do with his past: a silver medal in the 1,500 at the Los Angeles Olympics, world records in 1,500, mile and 2,000 meters in 1985, victories in the 800 and 1,500 in the Commonwealth Games and a gold medal in the 800 at the European Championships in 1986. Maybe all that gave him a false sense of security and accomplishment.

"Last year, through the winter and early summer, I thought things would be a lot easier than they were," he said Wednesday.

Or maybe it had to do with something else.

"I don't like dwelling on it," he said. "I'm not one to go in for a lot of self-analysis. I was not in bad shape. Mentally, I didn't get myself geared up, I wasn't able to get my confidence back, and I wasn't confident when I went to Rome."

Now, two days from the start of the Olympic track and field competition, it mattered less that the answers were vague than that his body was fit and mind was clear.

A victory in the Oslo Dream Mile in July, running the year's fastest 1,500 in the world (3:30.95) six weeks later in Brussels and a



Steve Cram: "I wasn't able to get my confidence back."

rapid recovery from a calf injury in late August have dramatically increased his confidence and improved his potential to win medals in the 1,500 and 800.

His greater chance for a gold is in the 1,500. Bile is out with an ankle injury, leaving Said Aouita, the marvelous Moroccan, as his strongest challenger. Aouita has held the world record, 3:29.46, for three years and has a best this year of 3:32.69. Aouita may also have a lot on his mind, if he decides to compete in a three events, the 800, 1,500 and 5,000.

"The 1,500 is not quite so strong as the 800," Cram said. "With Bile out, he was one person who was definitely a medal contender. I'll have a better idea who the others are in contention after the 800."

The 800 final may have an imposing guest list, including Johnny Gray of the United States, with the two fastest times in the world this year, 1:42.65 and 1:43.10, and José Luis Barbosa of Brazil, who has the next two best, 1:43.20 and 1:43.33.

Both finals will also be easier with the absence of Sebastian Coe, the British world record holder at 800 and the 1984 Olympic champion at 1,500. He did not run well at

the British selection trials this summer and was left off the team, even after an eleven-hour request for special consideration by the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Cram, who is four years younger than Coe, objected to an athlete being added to the team later, even if the action was precipitated by someone of Samaranch's stature. Cram said so when the issue arose last month, when Samaranch wrote to the British Amateur Athletic Board suggesting that Coe be given a wild-card entry to the team.

"I honestly didn't think it was the correct thing to do," Cram said. "I don't see any reason to add one particular athlete, no matter what his past is or who he is. Maybe they might bring in past Olympic champions. But I don't feel it was something to be brought about two or three weeks before the Games."

With Coe out, and a first Olympic goal medal high on his wish list, Cram cannot help but think about Aouita, who has won 59 of his last 60 races at varying distances. In his one loss, a 3,000-meter steeplechase race — an event he rarely enters — he finished second but set a Moroccan record, nonetheless.

That was in 1987.

His last loss before that was at 1,500 meters in Nice in 1985. Cram beat him.

"Nobody's unbeatable," Cram said. "In 1985, no matter what I ran, from 800 meters to 3,000, I won, there are periods in your career when that happens. The guy is not Superman. He's no different than the rest of us. Despite what he says in the press, he worries about the rest of us. The day is going to come when he gets beat."

If he decides to add the 5,000 to the 800 and 1,500, it could happen more than once, although Cram is not convinced Aouita would try.

"If he runs the 5,000," Cram said, "I might try the shot put."

Murio the Horse, Trying to Be Glue

By William Gildea

SEOUL — Rob Stull of the United States reached into a wicker basket and withdrew a small white ball with the number "45." Forty-five meant that Stull had drawn a horse named Murio to ride in the opening event of the Olympic Games modern pentathlon. Murio is an Italian horse. Stull has never trusted Italian horses. Riders up.

Stull, 28, sat tall in the saddle at the Seoul Equestrian Park. It was his chance to be remembered, the beginning of five days of competition that also includes fencing, swimming, shooting and cross-country running. He hoped to finish in the top 10 after five days, maybe better. Maybe he was about to ride off into Olympic history.

Two of the most famous pentathletes were George S. Patton Jr., who finished a disappointing fifth at Stockholm in 1912 because the general-to-be couldn't shoot straight, and the Soviet Union's Boris Onischenko, who was disqualified in Montreal in 1976 for having an electrical device inserted into his sword, which would set off the touch light. In pentathlon lore, Onischenko came to be known as Boris "Dissonischenko."

All eyes turned to Stull, who also is on the fencing team, only the 35th athlete in Olympic history to make two teams in the same year. His parents and two brothers were in the stands.

Stull and Murio moved forward toward the starting line. Then it happened. What happened was nothing. Murio would not move.

He simply would not put a hoof forward.

Stull's mind raced. He had trained for four years and come half way around the world to sit on a stationary horse. It was no longer a question of how to clear the 15 barriers to the finish line. The problem was, how could he get to the starting line?

"It's not the first disaster I've had," Stull said later, just the most inopportune. "It's the Olympic Games, so it's paramount, I mean, it's the biggest thing that ever happened." Or didn't happen.

The riskiest business in modern pentathlon is an unfamiliar, skittish horse, and a cold shooting day. At his moment of great expectation, Stull felt like combining two of the sports and shooting the horse.

Stull's riding coach and some others were there. "C'mon, c'mon, push him, push him," Stull struggled and got Murio's nose pointed in the right direction. Murio lurched ahead.

He thundered toward the low rails — the first barrier traditionally is easy — and knocked them down. One refusal. Korean attendants rebuilt the fence. Stull, having circled and stopped, spoke to his horse: "Okay, let's go." Murio took off, in reverse.

Two refusals. With a third refusal, Stull, suddenly looking toward Barcelona in 1992, could take the loss of points and move on to the second fence. He merely faced Murio toward the barrier, which counted as the third refusal. Stull then pointed Murio at the second

fence. It was a much higher fence, one of the most difficult on the course.

Murio soared over it.

But he refused three times each at the eighth and ninth fences, leaving Stull in 61st place out of 65. With just 470 points of a possible 1,100, he had beaten only four riders, who were unable to finish in the required time and scored zero.

Next, Stull faced day two. Would he fall on his sword?

Depressed briefly by Murio, Stull could barely bring himself to continue his pentathlon rigors at the fencing gymnasium. He showed up only 15 minutes before the start.

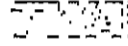
But, shortly, he felt like Errol Flynn. He tied for third in fencing, his specialty. It moved him up in the standings, but only to 56th. The Olympic Park might have been his kingdom, if only for a horse.

Stull undaunted by the unsettling memory of Murio, he plunged in for a 300-meter (326-yard) swim on Wednesday.

The swim result enabled Stull to inch up some more in the standings, to 52d. Teammate Bob Niman, 40, was eighth after three days.

Stull believes he can do better. And he'll prepare for 1992 with the knowledge that once again he could draw a Murio.


"It's not healthy to say Barcelona is what I'm living for," said Stull. "We have guys in sports who train day in and day out. They think of the Games, the Games, the Games. But you can't live that way. Because, what if what happened to me here happens in Barcelona? It could destroy you."



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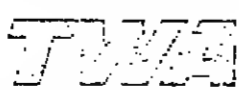
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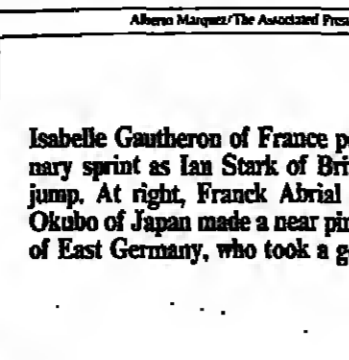


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Isabelle Gautheron of France pedaled around a turn in a preliminary sprint as Ian Stark of Britain urged his horse over a water jump. At right, Franck Abrial of France grimaced as Yasuhiro Okubo of Japan made a near pin. Okubo won, as did Silke Hörner of East Germany, who took a gold in the 200-meter breaststroke.



Soviets Topple Romania in Women's Gymnastics

SEUL — A Soviet competitor's key composition and three perfect 10s Wednesday dethroned reigning Olympic and world champion Romania in women's team gymnastics as the U.S. team missed a bronze on a rare and controversial penalty.

In weight lifting, Angel Guanchev of Bulgaria set three world records to win the gold medal in the 67.5-kilogram competition with a total of 362.5 kilograms in two lifts.

Joachim Kutz of East Germany took the silver medal with a combined total of 340 kilograms. Israel's Militsiosian took the bronze with 337.5.

Guanchev's 160-kilogram lift in the snatch surpassed a mark set earlier this year by Militsiosian. He also broke two records set by a fellow Bulgarian, Mihail Petrov.

Petrov held world records in the clean-and-jerk and combined total prior to the Olympics, but hurt his back and was unable to compete.

The Soviet women's gymnastics team reclaimed the gold yielded to Romania in the boycotted 1984 Los Angeles Games, but the Romanians, with Daniela Silivas gaining two perfect scores, stayed close until the end before settling for silver.

East Germany took the bronze with 390.875 points, just 300 ahead of the United States. The margin was less than the 500 penalty

against the Americans during Monday's compulsory exercises because an alternate was on the floor. The complaint was filed by an East German official.

Bela Karolyi, coach of some of the American women, complained that a penalty for that kind of violation was rarely, if ever, assessed in the Olympics.

Elena Shushunova added three perfect 10s to the one she had in the compulsory and matched the total of four by Silivas. Brandy Johnson and Phoebe Mills earned 9.9s for the Americans.

Andrzej Wronski of Poland beat Gerhard Himmel of West Germany, 3-1, for the gold in the 100-kilogram class. Himmel took the silver and the bronze went to Dennis Koslowski of the United States, who blanked Ilin Gueorgiev of Bulgaria, 6-0.

Stefano Cerioni of Italy defeated Udo Wagner of East Germany, 10-7, to win the gold medal in the men's foil fencing competition. Alexander Romankov of the Soviet Union won the bronze by beating Ulrich Schreck of West Germany, 10-8.

In boxing, Arthur Johnson and Michael Carbajal scored victories for the United States.

Johnson, at 112 pounds (50.6 kilograms), won his second fight by knocking down Bishnu Bahadur Singh of Nepal in the second round, then forcing him to take two standing eight-counts before the contest was stopped.

Carbajal, who lost to Oh Kwang So of Korea last year in Seoul in their only other meeting, overcame Oh's mauling for a 3-2 decision in the 106-pound class.

Silvia Sperber of West Germany won a gold medal in the women's standard rifle three-position event.

The gold medal in the women's air pistol event went to Jasna Šekarić of Yugoslavia, who scored 489.5 points and broke by one-half point the world record she set in 1987.

The U.S. soccer team kept alive its hopes of advancing, gaining a scoreless tie against South Korea. That left each team with two points in Group C competition, where the top two of four teams advance. Italy, which was upset by Zambia in its opening game, defeated Iraq, 2-0.

The American baseball team ran its Olympic record to 2-0 with a 12-2 victory over Australia.

In water polo, Jim Bergeson's goal with five seconds left in the game gave the United States a 7-6 victory over top-ranked Yugoslavia, which edged the U.S. team for the gold in 1984.

Three U.S. women's boats rowed into Saturday's finals. The coxed four pulled smartly away from a Soviet boat at 1,000 meters to secure its place.

The U.S. women's double scullers, Monica Havelka and Cathy Tippett, pushed past the Swedish boat in the last 500 meters to get to their final.

In the women's coxless pair, Mara Krugi and Barbara Kirch won their ticket to the final by rowing past the British.

The United States bounced back from a lackluster opening day to win three yachting races and move up in the overall standings.

U.S. sailors won races in the 470 Class for women, Division II and Soling Class and took the lead in the last two, according to the provisional results.

Biondi Falters, Suriname Wins 1st Olympic Medal

SEUL — Anthony Nesty of Suriname edged Matt Biondi of the United States by one-hundredth of a second on Wednesday to win the gold medal in the men's 100-meter butterfly, highlighting a five-event set of finals in which three world records were broken.

Tamas Darnyi of Hungary set a world mark in the men's 400-meter individual medley; East Germany's Silke Hörner did the same in the women's 200-meter breaststroke; and the U.S. 200-meter freestyle relay team, anchored by Biondi, set a world mark. But Nesty's triumph in the closest 100-meter butterfly in Olympic history was special.

Biondi, who was under the world-record pace halfway through the race, somehow, almost inexplicably, lost at the very end.

Nesty, a sophomore at the University of Florida, won in an Olympic record time of 53.00 seconds, becoming the first black ever to win a swimming medal and the first person from Suriname to win an Olympic medal in any sport.

Biondi won the silver medal in 53.01 and Andy Jameson of Great Britain won the bronze in 53.30.

A miscalculation by Biondi with about 15 meters to go cost him the gold.

When a butterfly swimmer is moving toward the final wall, he has to make a decision on how many strokes to take to the wall. Biondi chose to take three long, powerful strokes. Nesty, swimming two lanes to Biondi's left, chose four shorter, quicker strokes. It's a gamble, but swimmers have to make it each time they race.

What happened at the end of this race showed that Nesty made the right choice and Biondi made the wrong one. Nesty, who went almost unnoticed throughout the race, pulled his hands out of the water for his fourth stroke and hit the wall. It was perfect.

Biondi came gliding in. He finished a bit short of the wall on his third stroke. By the time he did hit the wall, he had lost.

"I fouled up," said Biondi. "I'd do anything to do it over again, but I can't. Maybe if I had grown my fingernails a little bit longer or kicked a little harder, I would have won."

As luck would have it, the wall came at the wrong time, he said. "I was halfway between a stroke and trying to kick in and I decided to kick in. If I had tried to stroke, I might have touched with my nose."

For Nesty, the victory was an unanticipated delight.

"I wanted to go out in 25.01 and see where I was at the 75-meter mark," he said. "If I had a chance I wanted to go for it. I thought I had a chance and so I went for it. I wanted to win the race in the last 25 meters and that is what happened."

The U.S. 200-meter relay team was slightly behind East Germany when Biondi hit the water for the final 200 meters.

He caught Steffen Zesner in the first 50 meters, then pulled away to win in 7:12.51 seconds, beating West Germany's 1987 world mark of 7:13.10. Troy Dalbey, Matt Cerlinski, and Doug Gjertsen were the other members of the U.S. team.

East Germany finished second in 7:13.68, with West Germany third in 7:14.35.

U.S. Defense Stymies Schmidt During 102-87 Rout of Brazil

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

SEUL — The U.S. team, with four players glued to Oscar Schmidt, introduced John Thompson-style defense to international basketball Wednesday, for a 102-87 victory in a third-round game that left Brazil's team bruised in both egos and bodies.

The victory kept the U.S. team undefeated and put it into the medal round. Brazil dropped to 2-1.

Schmidt, the fabulous shooter whose 46 points were instrumental in upsetting the United States in the Pan American Games in 1987, found himself bumping into a U.S. player everywhere he turned. Schmidt did score 31 points, but that was nine below his average in these Games and 15 came on free throws.

Marcel Souza, the Olympics' second-leading scorer, with a 25.5 average, finished with only 11 points. He had scored 31 against the United States in the Pan Am Games.

All because Thompson, the U.S. coach, earlier had brought his players into an empty room and, instead of making a pep talk, dimmed the lights and played a videotape of that Pan Am Games final. Only three U.S. Olympians had been on the team in the game that made Schmidt a Brazilian folk hero but, said 7-foot (2.1-meter) center David Robinson, after watching the rerun "it was very quiet in the room."

Wednesday's game began evenly enough, but the United States forced five turnovers in the final 6 1/2 minutes of the first half to turn a two-point lead into a 10-point gap. By that time, Schmidt had become so frustrated that he was yelling at teammates to pass him the ball. But his teammates probably couldn't see him because Dan Majerle was

always in the way. Majerle had his hand on Schmidt's waist so much it looked as if they were going steady.

Four of the turnovers were steals, three by Vernell Coles. When Souza went to the bench with three fouls, with just less than seven minutes to play in the half, the United States went after his replacement, Ricardo Guimaraes. He lost the ball three times.

"This is the best team I've ever played against," Souza said. "After 20 minutes, you just give up. You can't go with them for 40 minutes."

Even Souza, forced back into the lineup to get the ball across half-court, had trouble. On the last play before the half, with a chance to cut the U.S. lead to three or four points, defensive specialist Stacey Augmon stole the ball from Souza at midcourt and swooped in for the dunk that, instead, gave the United States a 63-55 halftime lead.

"It was a matter of who would lose their concentration at some point during that span. We were able to break their concentration."

What J.R. Reid started, with 14 points in the first half, Charles Smith finished. The United States scored 21 of the first 28 points after intermission and built a 20-point lead in no time.

"We'd been Oskared to death," Thompson said. "Even when you don't concentrate on it yourself, you hear it all the time."

Reid, bullying his way inside, finished with 16 points. Majerle and Danny Manning each had 12 and Robinson made five of seven shots for 11 points.

But the story Wednesday, as it is most times when a Thompson team is involved, was defense. Majerle started off guarding Schmidt, Willie Anderson took a turn when Ma-

jerie got two fouls, Mitch Richmond and Jeff Grayce came on in the second half and Majerle was back for more before the finish.

It was Majerle, a tough-as-nails 6-6 swing man, Thompson said, "who set the tone" for the team's defense. "Not only did we have to have a tall person, but a stubborn person, a determined and strong person," Thompson said. "And Majerle is all those things."

Hersey Hawkins, who did not guard Schmidt, nonetheless knew what the Brazilian star was going through.

"Any shooter gets frustrated when he's not touching the ball, not getting it in his normal spots," said Hawkins, probably the U.S. team's best shooter. "I know that because I get frustrated when it happens to me."

Brazil made 50 percent of its two-point shots, but only five of 21 of its favorite three-pointers. Schmidt, who sank six three-pointers in the second half of the 1987 game, only took four shots from that range Wednesday.

"They deny every time," Schmidt said. "They didn't let me catch the ball. That's the best defensive team I've ever played."

In other games Wednesday, the Soviet Union rallied to beat Puerto Rico, 93-81, in overtime, when Sharunas Marchulainas scored seven of his 32 points. The Soviet Union improved to 2-1 although 7-3 center Arvydas Sabonis watched the game from the bench. Coach Alexander Gomulski said he simply gave Sabonis the night off. Puerto Rico fell to 1-2.

Yugoslavia (3-0) beat South Korea (0-3), 104-92; Canada won for the first time in three games, beating Egypt (0-3), 117-64; Spain (2-1) defeated China (1-2), 106-74; and Australia (2-1) beat the Central African Republic (1-2), 106-67.



In the U.S.-Brazil basketball game, Herman Reid, far left, blocked a shot by Ricardo Guimaraes; Mitch Richmond reached for a tap-in and Brazil's Oscar Schmidt, right, drove to the hoop. The Americans won, 102-87.

A Big Splash From Suriname

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

SEUL — Matt Biondi, the king salmon of this U.S. Olympic swimming team, never predicted he would splash to seven gold medals, the record total swept by Mark Spitz at Munich in 1972. Seven medals were all Biondi thought about, not seven golds.

But when Biondi had to be satisfied with a bronze in the 200-meter freestyle Monday behind Duncan Armstrong of Australia and Anders Holmertz of Sweden, he no longer had even the opportunity to match Spitz's sweep.

"The Spitz days are over," Biondi said. "In 1972, there were no Australians, no Swedes."

Nobody from Suriname either. Biondi discovered that Wednesday when Anthony Nesty, a 20-year-old University of Florida sophomore from that tiny South American nation, won the 100-meter butterfly by 1/100th of a second.

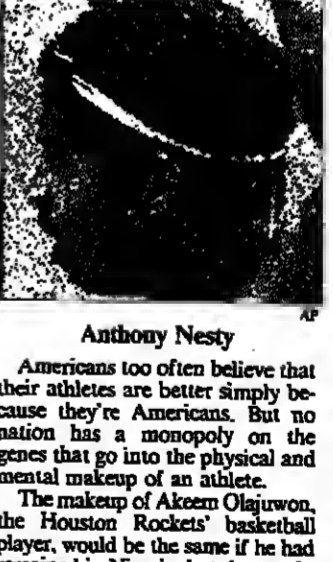
Biondi, asked later if he knew where Suriname is, smiled, shrugged and said: "Probably on the globe."

For many Olympic students, Nesty's triumph was an instant geography lesson. Suriname, known as Dutch Guiana before its 1975 independence, is on the northeastern coast of South America. It has a population of 381,000. It produces bauxite, but not many Olympic swimmers. Which isn't surprising since it has only one Olympic-size 50-meter swimming pool.

"There's also 10 smaller pools, 25-meter pools," Nesty said. "A total of 11."

Suriname's Olympic team has a total of only five members: three track-and-field athletes and one boxer as well as its first Olympic medal winner who is also the first black swimmer ever to win an Olympic gold medal.

But the real lesson of Suriname's gold medal was that good athletes are good athletes all over the globe. The primary difference is in the coaching and the competition in the United States.



Anthony Nesty

Americans too often believe that their athletes are better simply because they're Americans. But no nation has a monopoly on the genes that go into the physical and mental makeup of an athlete.

The makeup of Akeem Olujiwon, the Houston Rockets' basketball player, would be the same if he had remained in Nigeria, but the coaching and the competition in the United States have molded him into the National Basketball Association's most feared center.

How many other athletes are out there on the globe who could develop into Olympic gold medalists if afforded the opportunity of the coaching and the competition in the United States? Or in any of the major sports powers?

All those swimming medals won by the United States at Los Angeles in 1984 were a mirage created by the absence of the Soviet Union and other Communist-bloc nations, in swimming now, it's as Biondi proclaimed: the Spitz days are over.

In the four individual races won at Munich in 1972 by Spitz, one Canadian earned a silver medal, one West German and one Russian each earned a bronze medal. All the other silver and bronze medals were won by other United States swimmers.

Now more and more swimmers and other athletes from elsewhere on the globe are having their skills honed by the coaching and the competition available in the United States. Even before Nesty's arrival at the University of Florida last

year, he had moved from Suriname to a school in Jacksonville, Florida. He had finished 21st in the 100-meter butterfly at the 1984 Olympics with a personal best of 56.1.

"I knew I could be a pretty decent butterflyer if I worked at it, but in Suriname if I was only training once a day," Nesty has said. "I told my dad I wanted to go to the U.S."

His father had noticed the name of Greg Troy, the coach at the Jacksonville school, in a swimming magazine. He phoned Troy and three years ago his son moved to Jacksonville. Now his son is the 100-meter butterfly gold medalist by 1/100th of a second over Matt Biondi, stunned by the virtual unknown from Suriname.

"All I could think about was, 'What's 1/100th of a second?'"

Whatever the difference, Biondi's immediate reaction was "I'm angry." Two hours later, that anger spurred him to anchoring the United States' gold medal with history's fastest split in an 800-meter freestyle relay: 1:46.44 for 200 meters.

"I definitely was tired of losing. All I could think about," he said later, turning to his teammates, "was that I wanted to be on top of that victory stand with these three guys."

That anger might spur Biondi to his second gold medal Thursday in the 100-meter freestyle, his best event. He also is among the favorites in the 50-meter freestyle on Saturday and he is expected to win two more gold medals to relay: the 400-meter freestyle on Friday and the 400-meter medley on Sunday.

If that scenario develops, Biondi could leave Seoul with seven medals. Perhaps as many as five golds, or at least four.

It's not what Mark Spitz did, but the Spitz days are over. And even America's king salmon lost a gold medal by 1/100th of a second to Biondi days have just begun. And considering the worldwide competition, the Biondi days might prove to be better.

BOOKS

BRIGHT SHINING LIE: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam

Neil Sheehan. 862 pages. \$24.95. Random House. 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Robert Stone

NEIL SHEEHAN'S "A Bright Shining Lie" begins with a funeral at Arlington National Cemetery on the 16, 1972. John Paul Vann had died in Vietnam the day before, helping to organize the defense of Kouan against a North Vietnamese offensive.

At the time of his death, John Paul Vann was a civilian, an official of the Agency for International Development. In fact, Vann died what he had in all his life, a soldier. Sheehan calls him simply a soldier of the war in Vietnam.

soldier and a good one, the kind of officer whose aggressiveness, originality and imagination had contributed mightily to American victory in World War II.

In January 1963 at Ap Bac, a hamlet in the Mekong delta some 40 miles from Saigon, the Vietcong humiliated an ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) force 10 times its size and shot down five U.S.-piloted helicopters.

The direct cause of defeat was the extraordinary pusillanimity of the senior ARVN officers engaged, and Vann was outraged when MACV sought to disguise the nature of the disaster.

One of Vann's principal methods of going over MACV's head was the cultivation of the press corps. A new generation of young reporters had gone out to Indochina in the early 1960s.

John Paul Vann led the army in mid-1963 but he did not leave Vietnam or the war that he had made his own. After a spell with an aircraft manufacturer in Colorado, by 1965 he was back "in-country," working for the United States Operations Mission.

Robert Stone is the author of several novels, including "Dog Soldiers" and the recent "Children of Light." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 21

Table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo, and Zurich. Columns include stock names and closing prices.

Table of stock market data for various countries including London, New York, and other international markets. Columns include stock names and closing prices.

BRIDGE

BRIDGE is perhaps the only sport or recreation in which average players have the opportunity to contend head-to-head against experts of world class. On rare occasions the game may be available as teammates' partners, and during the current American Down Under Tour of Australia, which ends Sept. 19, two happy Australians in the small town of Ettring near Sydney had two world champions, Chip Marrel and Lew Ansby, as their teammates.

double of the weak two-heart opening. West would no doubt have finessed the heart nine for escape for down two, a 500-point penalty. The obvious two-trump would have been artificial in the partnership style, and South gambled with three no-trump.

Bridge hand diagram showing cards for North and South in various suits (Spades, Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs).

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 2C A 1082 2D 1082 2H 1082 3NT. West led the heart king.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Weather forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, and Latin America, including high and low temperatures.

JUMBLE word game with a grid of letters and clues to form words.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panel showing Dennis and his dog, Gnasher.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panel showing Andy Capp and his wife, Ma.

PEANUTS comic strip panel showing Charlie Brown and Snoopy.

WIZARD of ID comic strip panel showing a wizard and his assistant.

REX MORGAN comic strip panel showing Rex Morgan and his friends.

GARFIELD comic strip panel showing Garfield the cat and his owner, Jon.

DOONESBURY comic strip panel showing Doonesbury and his friends.

Word puzzle grid with clues for various words.

PEANUTS comic strip panel showing Charlie Brown and Snoopy.

WIZARD of ID comic strip panel showing a wizard and his assistant.

REX MORGAN comic strip panel showing Rex Morgan and his friends.

GARFIELD comic strip panel showing Garfield the cat and his owner, Jon.

